THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EXTRA!

NAPOLEON'S FALL

The Prince Imperial a Prisoner!

MACMAHON'S ARMY

120,000 Men in the Hands of the Prussians!

THE NEWS IN PARIS!

The Capital Struck Dumb with Dismay!

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF!

A Stormy Secret Session!

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The "Noble Infant" a Prisoner of War.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—An Amsterdam telegram reports that the first announcement that the Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium is erroneous. He too surrendered at Sedan with the Emperor and MacMahon's army.

120,000 Prisoners at Sedan.

The total number of prisoners by this surrender reaches one hundred and twenty thousand.

How Paris Takes the News.

PARIS, Sept. 4—Midnight.—As the proclamation of the Ministers announcing the capitulation of MacMahon's army and the capture of the Emperor becomes known the excitement among the people becomes indescribable.

All the evening great crowds have occupied the Place de la Concorde, it being known that a stormy scene had taken place in the Corps Legislatif.

The story of the capture of the Emperor was freely circulated, but was not credited.

It was reported that a dictatorship would be announced, and that a secret meeting was being held. The crowd anxiously awaited news.

The Capital Struck Dumb.

There was a large police force on the ground, but there was no violence. At last the crowds separated. At this hour many of the streets are still crowded with multitudes of anxious and excited people, but no disorder has taken place as yet.

"LOUIS AND I."

The Movements of the Imperial Party Since the Outbreak of the War.

On the 23d of July the Emperor published a proclamation to the people, in which he said:—

The glorious flag of France, which we once more unfold in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles, and it will inspire the same devotion.

Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years he knows the duties his name imposes on him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for their country. May God bless our efforts! A great people defending a just cause ar e invincible.

NAPOLEON.

On the 27th a decree appeared constituting the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital, and on the 28th Napoleon left St. Cloud for the front in a special train, accompanied by the "noble infant," according to the programme above announced. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the Imperial party arrived at Metz, where the general headquarters of the army were to be established until they could be removed in the wake of the victorious army on Prussian soil.

The circumstances attending the departure of the young Prince from Paris are thus described by a correspondent of the London *Times*:—

The little Prince, who used to wear his hair rather long and curling, had it cut, before his departure, to the French military regulations, which is not quite so becoming, but which his mother thought suited him extremely well. Before leaving he gave a lock of his hair to all the ladies of the Palace. The Empress superintended the preparation of the young soldier's kit, and packed his trunk with her own hands. As usual, on occasions when firmness and energy are required, she showed to great advantage, and bore the parting with much fortitude. There is' something saddening, it must be owned, in seeing this man of 62 and this boy of 14 going off together to a war on which all their prospects depend; the Emperor entering old age and with his health impaired by the anxieties and vicissitudes of his eventful life; the Prince only just out of childhood, and with his education far from complete, although it may be said with truth that he does but pursue it by taking the field and studying the art of war in practice. For the Emperor it is quite certain that there was no choice but to go. In war time a Napoleon must be at the head of his army, or he imperils its discipline and his own *prestige*.

On the 29th the Emperor issued a proclamation in which he formally assumed the chief command. This document, which has now become one of the curiosities of history, was a ridiculous imitation of the famous bulletins of the first Napoleon, and read as follows:—

Soldiers—I come to take my place at your head to defend the honor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of European peoples, but other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to-day.

The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged in by obstacles and bristling with fortresses; but nothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy, and Mexico.

You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them.

All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization.

Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of Battles will be with us. NAPOLEON.

AT THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AT METZ, July 28, 1870.

On the 2d of August, when Frossard started out from St. Avold at the head of 30,000 men, to make an assault on the Prussian pickets stationed on the heights overlooking Saarbruck, Napoleon and the young Prince accompanied the advance, and occupied a position from which they could see the smoke and hear the roar of the artillery during the two hours' furious cannonade which placed seventy-two Prussians *hors de combat*. With his own little hand the young Prince turned the crank which sent the contents of the first "bullet-squirt," as the Prussians style the mitrailleuse, into the ranks of the enemy; and after the mock battle was over, the august father of the lad sent the following touching telegram to his august mother in Paris:—

Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer and ten men. NAPOLEON.

The cannonading commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning. By 1 in the afternoon it was over, and at 4 the Emperor and the "tranquil infant" were back in their cozy quarters behind the ramparts of Metz. From that day forward they were not exposed to another "baptism of fire."

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach followed, Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson fell into the hands of the enemy; Metz was no longer a comfortable place for Imperial residence; and early on the morning of Sunday, August 14, the Emperor set out in advance of his beaten and baffled army to seek safety at Chalons. It had been reported, even from Paris, that a special train had carried the young Prince to Paris on the evening of August 7, and from London that he had arrived in that city on the 9th. But these reports were unfounded, and "Louis and I" were still in company when the exodus from Metz began, on the morning of Sunday, the 14th. A correspondent of the Dublin *Irish Times* thus describes the adventures of the Imperial party, and their narrow escape from falling into the enemy's hands:—

In the course of Sunday last the Prussians, on hearing that the Emperor had left Metz *en route*, as it was understood, to Chalons, made a dash in the hope of capturing his Majesty. It was about half-past 3 when the Emperor proceeded from Metz to Longueville, where he put up at the house of Colonel Henoegn, his staff encamping on the lawn. Always capitally informed, the Prussians took it into their heads to carry off his Imperial Majesty.

Hiding themselves during the night in the little thickets round the Chateau Prescati and the neighboring farms, they sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad, while they opened fire on the villagn of Moulins, situated to the left of Longueville, in order to intercept all aid. Fortunately for the Emperor the French engineers blew up the railway bridge under this fire, and the Uhlans being cut off, and finding a strong force at Longueville, surrendered. The next night the Emperor passed at Gravelotte in the house of a farmer named Plaisant; Saturday, four A. M., he got into an open chaise, with the Prince Imperial, and drove away, taking the valley the most remote from the Moselle. As the Prussian gunners were already getting in motion, it was found necessary to protect the road with the grenadiers of the guard and three regiments of cavalry.

The Emperor passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Etain, and entered Verdun without further molestation. At this moment Marshal Bazaine was engaged in checking the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Steinmetz. A staff officer galloped into Verdun with the news of the result, but th Emperor had just left for Chalons, with the Prince Imperial and hardly any escort.

At the station he asked for a train. "Sire," said the station master, "I have nothing to offer you but a third-class carriage." "I will content myself with that," replied the Euperor, who took his seat on the hard board, refusing a cushion from his carriage.

He asked for a glass of wine, and the station master washed out the glass he had just used at breakfast and gave the Emperor a drink.

The Prince Imperial, who was greatly fatigued, demanded to wash his hands and face, and performed his ablutions in the station master's glass, using his pocket handkerchief for a towel.

On the morning of the 17th the Emperor reached Chalons.

From Chalons "Louis and I" appeared to have journeyed leisurely to Rheims, where they were reported to have arrived on the 20th of August. From that time forward the Emperor followed the army of MacMahon, declaring, when urged to return to the capital, that he would not do so alive unless it was at the head of a victorious army. So far he has kept his word. On the 24th the Imperial headquarters, following MacMahon's army, left Rheims, and arrived at Rethel, half way on the road to Mezieres, early on the morning of the 25th. On Sunday, the 28th, the Prince Imperial was pushed forward to Sedan, the Emperor following apparently on the next day. From that time forward it is impossible to trace their movements. Several times the Emperor was reported at the point of death, and once or twice he was actually a corpse; but he revived sufficiently to put in an appearance on the morning of September 2, when he sent a note to the King of Prussia, saying:—

"As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

And on that day, just five weeks after he had assumed the chief command at Metz, he was a prisoner of war, dependent upon the pleasure of King William for the place of his future residence. On the afternoon of the 1st it is said that he telegraphed to the Empress—"*All goes wonderfully well; our plans all succeed.*" But there is doubtless no truth in the report.

As for the latest movements of the Prince Imperial, they, too, are involved in some doubt. The Paris *Moniteur* reported his arrival at Avesnes, some 50 miles N. W. of Sedan, on the morning of the 30th; and on Saturday, the 3d of September, after MacMahon's capitulation, he was reported to have arrived at Chimay, a Belgian town about 35 miles N. W. of Sedan. This report also turns out to have been unfounded, and the despatches received this morning announce that "Louis and I" remained inseparable in defeat at Sedan, as they had been inseparable in victory at Saarbruck one calendar month before, and that the Prince Imperial of France is a prisoner of war, as well as his imperial father.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," and the prospect of a crown frequently brings with it as much uneasiness as its actual possession.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The Suppressed Paris Newspapers and the State of Siege.

In the French Legislature, Aug. 18, M. Jules Ferry said:—I have a question to put to the Cabinet. (Various movements.) The President has been advised of it, and he believes that he has the right to reply in the name of the whole Cabinet. My question is concerning the use which the Cabinet intend to make of the powers conferred on the Government by the state of siege. (Interruptions from several benches.)

From the Left—Excellent! excellent!

M. Jules Ferry—The Chamber has just set a splendid example of patriotic union. I regret to say that that union is disturbed by repressive measures, the character of which is not in accord with the importance of the present crisis. (New interruptions.) The old Government suppressed the *Revell* yesterday (August 9); the new Government, following the evil precedent set it, has just suppressed the *Reppel*. I ask the President of the Council of State if that is so. I carry the question further, and ask the Cabinet whether it thinks it necessary or becoming, in the present grave and exciting situation, to maintain the state of siege. (Murmurs.) The state of siege, gentlemen—and I meet these murmurs by saying so—is not the state of war. The difference is this——

A Member of the Right—We know it perfectly. ("No, no," from the Left.)

M. de Jouvencel—I certainly don't, and I wish to learn what it is.

Count Keratry—The state of siege is a measure directed against our own citizens.

M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie—Against domestic enemies.

M. Eugene Pelletan—They are our domestic enemies who give France up to the foreigner and refuse to arm the city.

M. Jules Ferry—The state of war gives the military authorities all rights and powers needful for military defense. I need not go through the provisions to secure that object. But, gentlemen, what is the state of siege?

M. le Compte de la Tour—We cannot discuss that.

M. Jules Ferry—Is it one of the varieties of war? Do not believe it, gentlemen. A state of siege is the suspension of the most essential liberties—it is the right of delivering up citizens to a military tribunal, and denying them their natural judges; it is the right of unlimited visits and unlimited arrests (No, no," from the Right); the right of suppressing journals—in a word, it is the dictatorship against insurrection. Well, I know we are at present engaged in war, and in a great war, but I defy any one to say, after the events of the last few days, that we are in a state of insurrection. (Great applause from the Left.) If any one should say so, I would appeal to those who saw Paris and the approaches of the Legislative Body yesterday. (Oh! oh!)

L. le Comte de la Tour—Is not a part of Prussia in in a state of siege?

M. Jules Ferry—Let any one dare to say that he has heard rising from the great crowd which is animated at this time by a single thought, a mad delirium—the delirium of patriotism—("Excellent! excellent!" from near the speaker; murmurs from the Right) a single seditious cry, a solitary insurrectionary appeal.

M. le President Schneider—I remind M. Jules Ferry that he has demanded to be allowed to speak in order to put a question, and that he must not diverge from it. (Many members from the Left—"It is the question itself!")

M. Gambetta—The Chamber is listening, M. President.

M. Jules Ferry—I said, gentlemen, and I affirm, that from this immense crowd of Parisians, which you do not know, no cry rose except the patriotic and generous one, "To arms! To arms!" I saw, gentlemen, as others saw, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers walking on foot among the crowd, and all these brave men round about him, pressing his hands, touching his clothes, and demanding from him arms! arms! (Murmurs from the Right.)

M. le Baron Eschasseriaux—They insulted the Chamber at the close of the session.

M. Gambetta—It is the population of Paris which would be your best defense.

M. Jules Ferry—Gentlemen, the situation is too serious to permit of oratorical artifices and useless words. I tell you this, on my honor and conscience, that Parisian populace, which I know better than you, has but one voice, one wish—arms, arms to repel the foreigner. (Enough, enough.) If, then, Paris is not in insurrection, what is the use of a state of siege? Of what use are those regiments which would be so much better at the frontier? (Excellent; applause from the Left.) Well, gentlemen, the enemy has repulsed one of our armies, and you keep here 15,000 men to satisfy your false and foolish fears! Very well; let me tell you in conclusion that those fears are something very like treason to your country. (Fresh applause from the Left.)

Voice to the Right—The order of the day! the order of the day!

M. the Minister of the Council of State rose to speak. (Do not reply! do not reply! Pass to the order of the day! the order of the day!)

M. the President—The order of the day is demanded. (Yes, yes.) I shall consult the Chamber.

M. Jules Ferry—I demand to be heard against closing the discussion.

M. the President Schneider—I have put the question.

The order of the day was put to the vote and carried.

M. Jules Ferry—I protest.

M. Garnier-Pages—They will not reply to us, because they cannot.

M. Houane de Choiseul—It is a Ministry of execution.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Influence of the United States on the Amenities of War—The Prussian Relief Society.

In spite of the exaggerated stories of German outrages, the information is positive that the articles of the treaty of Geneva, in respect to wounded soldiers, govern the entire hospital service in the Prussian army, and that the care of the sick and wounded is provided for in a manner unknown in the history of war until after the organization of the United States Sanitary Commission. This stupendous charity made a complete revolution in the methods of caring for wounded soldiers; and its example is now followed whenever a civilized country is betrayed or driven into the barbarism of war.

The Geneva Convention of October, 1863, gave rise to the international treaty of August 22, 1864. Immediately thereafter, and before this treaty had been signed by King William—namely, in February of the same year—the Central Prussian Relief Society was formed in Berlin, having for its objects—First, in time of war to aid the royal administration of ambulances and hospitals in providing for sick and wounded soldiers; and, second, in time of peace to prepare suitable means for the accomplishment of this object. The society based its actions and regulations on the principle embodied in the international treaty, and during the Schleswig-Holstein campaign carried on its operations upon the broad and humane conception of treating all the wounded and sick of both belligerents upon terms of the strictest neutrality.

Previous to this, the spirit of civilized warfare reached its acme shortly after the battle of Montebello, when Louis Napoleon decreed, on the 28th of May, 1859, "that all wounded prisoners shall be delivered without exchange so soon as their condition may permit them to return to their country."

On the 15th of April, 1865, the Prussian Sanitary Society was informed that the King and Queen took the work under their immediate protection, which was announced in the following terms:—

"Upon a proposition which has been presented to us the 15th of this month, we have resolved to place under our special protection the Prussian Society founded with the view of succoring, in time of war, sick and wounded soldiers. We give our protection to this society in consideration of the elevated and important aim it pursues.

"WILLIAM AND AUGUSTA."

After the war with Denmark, and during the Austro-Prussian-Italian conflict, the same spirit animated the Germans in their care of sick and wounded soldiers, and these efforts were supplemented by similar societies, although not to so great an extent, under the protection of Napoleon and Eugenie; the Emperor having also become a party to the International Treaty.

The first article of this treaty shows the breadth and scope of the interest it was intended to serve. Ambulances, hospitals, and all material destined to aid the sick and wounded upon land and sea, are recognized as neutral, and as such protected and respected by belligerents.

The members of the Societies of Relief for wounded soldiers in the land and naval services of every country, their auxiliary attendants, and their material, the inhabitants of the country, as well as volunteer aids and nurses, the sick or wounded soldiers of every nationality, the convoys of the health service, with the persons who direct them, are protected by an absolute neutrality.

The badge of this service, a red cross upon a white ground, is respected wherever it is seen, and every habitation in which a wounded soldier is received and cared for is accorded the same protection. There are minor details providing for the recognition of the wounded; their protection from pillage and bad treatment; the recognition and burial of the dead; preserving the identity of the soldier; the completion and transfer of lists of sick, wounded and dead; but these show the broad humanity and generous treatment of wounded belligerents, which, originating in the Sanitary Commission of the United States, now characterize all the armies of civilized nations. The organization of the Prussian Medical Service, particularly its hospital organization, is one of the most complete in the world. Every corps is provided with material and nurses necessary for three field hospitals and three ambulances, besides a competent medical corps and detachment of troops specially detailed to take up the wounded and remove them to the ambulances or temporary hospitals. Furthermore, they allow voluntary aids (who wear the international badge upon the arm) to keep close up to the battle-fields; they encourage the gifts of the common people for succor to the wounded, and they have fitted up immense trains of hospital cars upon the railways. Indeed, before the war began, the German railroad companies prepared such cars, and the Berlin Board of Trade, upon the recommendation of distinguished surgeons, ordered no fewer than sixty of the best hospital cars to be constructed, and all the furniture to be in readiness; the cars being put into ordinary service on the railways, without the special furniture, long before the memorable 15th of July, which gave birth to the proclamation of war.

Personal aid has not yet been requested, but large sums have been subscribed to assist in providing surgeons, medicines, and commissary stores for the hospital service. The Americans in Paris have subscribed more than 10,000 francs for these purposes. The Central Committee of the International Relief Committee have established a chief general agency at Basle in Switzerland, whence there are both German and French railways. Funds are needed by this agency, and circulars have already been distributed, asking for contributions to be used, not by either of the belligerents but by this neutral society, which is organized under the International treaty, and has a sister society in this country.

The President of the Central Committee, Gustave Mouxier, and the venerable General Dufour will receive gifts at Basle, in the name of the International Society, and account for them.

THE SPIRITUAL COLUMN.

Charity and Religion in Practical Union.

Saarbrucken (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

The sanitary and spiritual columns give almost a religious aspect to the warlike procession, which, as it moves away over the hills looks, here and there, when the red crosses of the *Krankentrager* and the black and white dresses of the *Barmherzigen Schwestern* strike the eye, more like a procession of pilgrims approaching a holy shrine than of soldiers invading a hostile country. Of the *Krankentrager*, some are men of the landwehr, wearing uniform; others are students from the hospitals or universities, in plain clothes. All exhibit the red cross, worked or stamped on white cloth, which is tied upon the left arm.

Besides the Sisters in black and white there is a corps of Sisters who wear dark slate colored dresses and white hoods with butterfly wings, and, like the *Krankentrager*, display round the left arm the red cross on a white ground. These admirable women have already done excellent service. They were on the field of battle on the night of the 6th, before the firing has ceased, and this morning, as the clock struck 5, I saw a party of them walking through the streets on their way towards Forbach, beyond which town there will soon be more work for them to do. All the Sisters march on foot, each little company preceded by a priest or a pastor. Most of the *Krankentrager* go also on foot; but a few of them ride in wagons in charge of the litters and medical stores. The litters are of two kinds, some portable—pieces of canvas, six or seven feet by two, stretched over a couple of slender poles—others on large light wheels and furnished with a hood like a Bath chair, with cushions for the head and shoulders and holes for the heels. These elongated Bath chairs are so light that they may be lifted with ease over ditches or carried by two men, one before, one behind, over heavy ground.

It is satisfactory to see that the art of solacing the wounded in some measure keeps pace with that of maiming the sound. It took just two hours for all the troops that had passed the night of the 8th in Saarbruck to get out of the town this morning. At half-past ten the streets were empty, deserted. The villagers had come to market as usual, and, Tuesday being market day, the market, as usual, was held. Waiters in the hotels suggested breakfast, which, until then, they had declared themselves utterly unable to serve; business went on as usual, and the town, which had been partially bombarded a week before, and which three days before had been agitated by the musketry and artillery accompaniment of a battle as bloody as that of Inkermann, was as quiet as Reading or Guildford. What is still more extraordinary is that some 15,000 troops, with a most abundant train, had scarcely yet quitted the town, from which they moved without music, without drums, almost without a word of command being heard. No shouting, no hurrying, no confusion of any kind. All was rapidity and regularity—a few necessary, not unforeseen stoppages, but no blocks. When the troops had fairly left the place I followed them to the hills and watched them joined by other troops from neighboring encampments, as in an unbroken line the main body made its way towards Forbach.

THE SCANDINAVIAN POWERS.

Feeling of the Northern Governments—Russian Influence and the Tendency Towards France.

A Copenhagen correspondent of the Brussels *Norde*, under date of August 15, writes as follows:—

Every one is now aware of the attitude of the Scandinavian States during the existing war. In spite of sympathies towards France so strongly declared at Copenhagen and Stockholm, counsels of prudence have prevailed, and all that is wanted now is to know if the neutrality of other powers is certain enough to permit Sweden and Denmark to keep indefinitely out of the great Continental struggle. The Swedish Government even believed itself called on to require the journals to avoid all polemics which might morally compromise Sweden with one or other of the belligerents.

This recommendation was perhaps not altogether superfluous, for a leaning towards France was manifested in several organs of the press in rather a curious fashion. The journals of Stockholm and Copenhagen, of more or less Scandinavian sympathies, instead of confining themselves to the discussion of the immediate and direct consequences of participation in the war by Sweden and Denmark, profited by the opportunity to develop long considerations on the position of Russia and on her future policy in respect to the two States.

The advantage of bringing Russia into the question of Scandinavian neutrality is certainly not clear, but it must be acknowledged that the inveterate prejudices of certain Danish and Swedish politicians against that power constitute an important element in the propagandism in favor of an alliance with France.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

Her Majesty's Care for the Wounded—English Humanitarianism.

From the London Telegraph.

Lord Shaftesbury writes:—

This extract was taken from your impression of this morning:—

BERLIN, August 12, 1870.

The Queen of Prussia is personally devoting special care to the French wounded. She has caused shirts and other small articles to be distributed among the French officers. Refreshments, cigars, &c., are distributed among the French prisoners, as well as among the Prussian troops passing through Berlin, by the Ladies' Committee. German ladies may be seen at the railway stations acting as secretaries to the prisoners desirous of writing home.

If the war is to be carried on by both sides after this fashion it will go further to civilize mankind and put an end to wars altogether than all the schemes of force or arbitration that have as yet been propounded. It is a noble effort to bring humanity and religion to abate these unspeakable atrocities. But may I ask you to employ the pages of your widespread journal in an exhortation to English men and women not to be behind the Germans in the endeavor to mitigate the amount of human suffering? Both the contending parties are our allies, and we earnestly pray that they may continue so; and there will be no better way of effecting it than by showing them sympathy in an hour of distress. Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M. P., has formed a committee, which has its office at No. 8 St. Martin's place, Trafalgar square, where all donations may be sent. May I hope that you will give this letter a place in your columns?

FIRST EDITION

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Empress Eugenie.

She Joins Her Husband.

Trochu Reigns.

A Dictatorship Probable

The Siege of Strasburg

A Too Heroic Defense.

Destruction of the Cathedral.

Despatch from Minister Washburne.

"The Empire is Dead!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Empress Eugenie Joins her Husband.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—(Special to the New York *Evening Telegram.*)—The Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian Government that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son, who was also surrendered with his father at Sedan, and she will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be perfected.

Trochu Dictator.

General Trochu will at once be made temporary dictator, and Paris will be defended to the last.

French Surrenders in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A despatch dated Brussels, Sept. 3, received in this city this morning, states that twelve thousand French troops, with cannons, eagles, and twelve hundred horses, had crossed the Belgian frontier and laid down their arms.

Surrender of Montmedy Demanded.

A demand has been made upon Montmedy for the surrender of that town and the garrison, which was refused.

The Suffering in Strasburg.

Another despatch dated Carlsruhe, September 3, received in this city, states that on the previous day the cellars of Strasburg had been inundated by the rising of the river Rhine, causing great suffering and destruction of property.

Partial Destruction of the Famous Cathedral.

The magnificent cathedral, so much admired by tourists, is certainly partially destroyed.

"The Empire is Dead"—Despatch from Minister Washburne.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Minister Washburne telegraphs to the Department of State that the empire is ended, and that the excitement is intense in Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Troubles—The Capture of the Krozier Family.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Letters to the Indian Office from the agent for the Kiowas, dated 12th ult., report the bad conduct of five Indians, who chased the herder of the hay contractor on the 11th, shot the mule he was riding, and endeavored to kill him. He escaped, however, by secreting himself in the bushes. Another letter reports the arrival of Kiowas at the Agency with their captives—the Krozier family, mother and five children. Some of the children were given up at once. The Mexican who had the mother of the children was the most reluctant, and acted most defiantly of any of them. There is another boy captured, but the chief who holds him did not come in. The agent has sent word to him not to come into the agency without the boy. The behavior of the Indians is reported as outrageous. Their young men stampeded the cattle belonging to the agency, stole provisions, clothing, etc., and behaved generally in a defiant manner. According a long-established custom, the agent paid the Indians for the captives brought in, $100 for each, $600 for all. The Indian office has concluded not to follow the practice heretofore adopted of paying Indians money or goods for the captives they steal, as experience proves that this action is certainly placing a premium upon such villainy.

The Schetzen Verein.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The grand annual festival of the Schentzen Verein Germania commenced to-day. Over three thousand dollars have been expended for prizes. The festivities are to continue three days. Twenty-five per centum of the amount received will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle for the unity and safety of their German fatherland.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Season Holding out Well—High Wind and Tide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 5.—This morning over thirty coasters bound for Philadelphia were anchored in front of the island, in consequence of adverse wind and tide. The bay is very rough. The steamer Arrowsmith and the wharf received some damage this morning. About one-half of the passengers were unable to get aboard, and were compelled to take the 9 o'clock train. The weather on the island is clear and delightful. Cottagers are leaving very slowly.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Seizure of a Schooner.

PORTLAND, Sept. 5.—The United States revenue steamer Mahoning, at this port, seized the schooner Enterprise, Captain O'Brien, at Round Pond, near Bristol, for violation of the revenue laws. Collector Hall, of the Vassalborough district, is in charge of the vessel pending an investigation.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Stocks very strong. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 113¾; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 81¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

September Term.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The September term of this court was opened to-day. There not being enough grand jurors in attendance, a special *venire* was issued for additional gentlemen, returnable to-morrow. No cases were read for trial, and therefore, after organizing the petit jury, the court adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

The week opens with a lively demand for loans, both on call and time, but there is apparently more ease in the market, which is not easily accounted for, except on the supposition that the return current of money from the West has set in. It is certain, at least, that the movement of money Westward during the past week has steadily fallen off, and that the tide of exchange is beginning to be in our favor, owing to the dullness in breadstuffs, and heavy remittances in payment of orders for merchandise and manufactured goods.

The brokers are in good force in the market, and the banks, besides, have a wide range of paper from which to select. The supply of currency appears ample, and rates are steady at last quotations.

Gold is quiet but somewhat unsettled, the premium opening at 114⅛ and declining again to 114⅛, the closing figure on Saturday.

Government bonds are generally weak, with the exception of the '62s, in which the German bankers of New York have made a corner.

Stocks were active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101¾ and Lehigh gold loan at 88¼.

Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger. Sales at 49. Pennsylvania quiet; small sale at 58¼. Sales of Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46¾, b. o., and Camden and Amboy at 114⅝@114¾.

In miscellaneous shares there were sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 17, b. o.; Bank of North America at 223½; Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 24, and Academy of Music at 98.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$50 Pa 6s 2 sc..b5.108		10 sh C & A R..is.114⅛	
$10500 City 6s, N..is.101¾		21 do.....is.114⅛	
$1000 Pa R Con m bs		46 do.....is.114⅛	
Cp.. 95		300 sh Read R..b30. 49	
$10000 Amer Gold....114⅛		100 do.....48 94	
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s		100 do.....b30. 49	
10ts.... 92		100 do.....48 94	
$1000 Leh Gold L.c. 88¾		100 do.....b20. 49	
$1000 do..... 88¾		33 sh Leh V R..is. 56¾	
5 sh Bk of N Am.223½		20 sh Sp & Pine R.. 24	
7 sh Far & M Bk.122		5 sh Acad Mus.... 96	

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114⅛	11·30 A. M.	114⅛
10·07 "	114⅛	11·45 "	114⅛
10·10 "	114⅛	11·55 "	114
10·31 "	114⅛	11·56 "	113⅞
10·32 "	114⅛	11·57 "	113⅞
10·52 "	114⅛	12·00 M.	113⅞
11·25 "	114⅛		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113¾; do. 1864, 111½@112; do. Nov. 1865, 112½@112¾; do. do., July, 110⅞@110⅞; do. do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Pacifics, 112@112¼. Gold, 114¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; do. 1862, 113½@113¾; do. 1864, 111½@112; do. 1865, 110⅝@113¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾. Gold, 113⅝@113¾; Silver, 109@112; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 870@880; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—The Flour market remains in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, with scarcely any demand for shipment and no disposition on the part of the local trade to anticipate future wants. Only a few hundred barrels were taken, including small lots of superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@7·25; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·50, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat and prices are 5c. lower. Sales of 4800 bushels Indiana red at $1·35@1·41, closing at the former rate. Rye is steady at 83c. for Western. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at 95@97c., and Western mixed at 85@86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 61@62c. for white Western; 45@48c. for black do., and Delaware at 52c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Prices of Cloverseed are nominal. Timothy is in demand at $5·75@6. Flaxseed is in demand at $2·25@2·30.

Whisky is firmer. Sales of 10 barrels Western iron-bound at 96c. and 25 barrels Pennsylvania do. second hand, at 95c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—The market for Beef Cattle was decidedly dull to-day, there being no demand except for the better descriptions, which were in scanty supply, and brought fair prices, while inferior grades were abundant and entirely nominal in value. We quote choice at 8¼@9½c., fair to good at 6@8c., and common at 5@6c. The receipts were unusually large, in the aggregate reaching fully 3234 head, many of which remained in the pens unsold. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
132 Owen Smith, Western, 6@9½.
40 John Smyth & Bro., do., 7@8¼.
70 Dennis Smyth, do., 7@8½.
81 A. Christy, do., 7½@8½.
50 James Christy, do., 8@9¼.
44 Dengler & McCleese, do., 6@8¼.
170 P. McFillen, do., 6@8¼.
110 P. Hathaway, do, 6½@8½.
82 James S. Kirk, do., 7@8¼.
56 B. F. McFillen, do., 8@9.
110 James McFillen, do., 7@8¼.
80 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@9.
153 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7½@9.
525 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8½.
126 Mooney & Miller, do., 7½@9½.
160 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6¼@7¼
145 H. Chain, do., 6@8¼.
75 Joseph Chain, do., 6½@8¼.
102 J. & L. Frank, do., 6½@8¼.
60 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7½@8½.
70 Hope & Co., do., 6½@8¼.
141 H. Frank, do., 7@8.
136 James Clemsen, do., 7@8½.
68 W. Alexander, do., 7@9.
150 Thomas Duffy, do., 7@8½.
25 John McArdle, do., 6½@9.
60 R. Maynes, do., 6¼@8¼.
56 Blum & Co., do., 6@8.
170 Elcorn, do., 6@7½.
32 Blumenthal, Virginia, 5½@6½.
36 S. Frank, Western, 6½@7½.
32 M. Dryfoos & Co., do., 6@6¼.
62 Charles Murphy, do., 4½@6.

For Cows and Calves a lively demand prevailed, and the offerings, which reached 150 head, were readily absorbed within the range of from $45 to $85, the latter for Cow and Calf.

Sheep of good quality were much in request, and an advance was realized, but common moved slowly, and prices favored buyers. About 12,000 head changed hands at 4½@6¼c. ₩ pound, gross.

The demand for Hogs was again active, and prices improved; sales of 2148 head at $13·75@14·25, 5c after for extra prime corn-fed.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World.

Drowning men catch at straws. The radicals of the United States, conscious that upon every vital question concerning the interests, the hopes, or the honor of the American people they have lost all title to the confidence of the nation, made haste, upon the outbreak of the dreadful war which now desolates Europe, to clutch at the chance of buoying themselves up yet a little longer above the waves of the deluge by proclaiming a sudden and passionate sympathy with one of the two great nationalities involved in that war. It was a monstrous proclamation from lips yet warm with denouncing all that the Germans of the United States held dearest or most sacred. The liberal Germans of America have been denied by these radicals all the social rights which they so highly, yet not too highly, prize. They have been subjected by a fanatical majority to the most tyrannical restrictions upon their personal habits. Their æsthetic tastes have been denounced by the Puritans as an abomination, and their love of harmless recreation upon the only day left at their disposal by that industry and devotion to duty which are such honorable characteristics of their race, has been anathematized as both licentious and impious. The Catholic Germans of America, on the other hand, have fared no better at the hands of these radical makers of mischief. In common with their fellow-believers of all other nations, this great section of our German fellow-citizens has been openly and persistently insulted by radical attempts to infuse the spirit of Protestant sectarianism into our laws. When, therefore, these same radicals suddenly announced themselves to be more Teutonic than the Teutons, and began in their journals and their party caucuses to halloo the armies of King William upon their formidable way, it must have been tolerably plain to the most simple-minded Swabian or the most newly landed Pomeranian in the land that his personal services at the polls were more clearly in the vision of these extemporized lovers of his land than either the honor of the Teutonic arms or the hopes of German nationality. What the folly of the radicals has thus revealed of the true nature and meaning of their German sympathies, the good sense and the reticence of the Democratic party have by mere force of contrast made tenfold plainer.

The Democratic party has taken no sides in this European war; nor will it take any sides in this European war until, high above the tumult of battle and the roar of cannon, and the lamentable outcry of strong men stricken to death and the wail of the countless poor in desolated homes, there shall arise that one only clarion note which rouses the Democratic heart—the note of freedom summoning the people to possess their own. The radicals of America are to-day the party of place, of expediency, and of corruption. The Democrats of America are to-day the party of principle, of conviction, and of reform. What the Democrats of America seek for their own country, that also, and that alone, can they seek for all other countries. In the existing European war, and in all other wars, the Democrats of America can never sympathize with war simply as war; for war simply as war they hold everywhere and always to be a deplorable and criminal thing. They hate it as a condemnation of the millions to misery and death for the aggrandizement of the few, when it is not the terrible necessity of the millions emancipating themselves from the despotism of the few.

"When the news came to Berlin," wrote Humboldt to his noble friend Varnhagen, "of the Parisian *coup d'état*, the King and the Court were at first full of rejoicing. These persons saw nothing offensive in the crime perpetrated against the people, the Legislature, the law, and the sanctity of oaths. But when the machinery came to be known, that the adventurer should preserve universal suffrage, rest upon the people, and practise socialism, that quickly made them detest him." Humboldt sleeps beneath the simple monument at Tegel, where but the other day the King who now leads German armies in the field refused to unite with the Germans of America and of Europe in honoring his immortal memory. But his words live, and those words made men ask themselves whether the King of Prussia, using the national indignation of Germany to strike down the Emperor of the French, was really bent on humbling the adversary of the Germans or on punishing the elect of the French. So far as the French Emperor was concerned, the first events of the war made an answer to this grave question unnecessary. The unexpected and terrible defeats of the French army delivered France, as it were, in a day from the spell of Cæsarism. The German victories which demonstrated the impotence of an imperial system for the defense of a great country, were victories in which Democrats of all countries might rejoice with that tempered joy which alone freemen can ever feel in the winning even of the greatest boons by the slaughter of brave men and the destruction of the works of human intelligence and human labor. But the imperial system once shattered in France, it becomes not less important to assure ourselves what are to be the results upon Germany and upon Europe of the victories by which it has been destroyed. Upon this point all true Democrats in America, of whatever race, must necessarily insist upon satisfying themselves before they can throw themselves blindly, with shouts of triumph, into the wake of the Prussian advance. The deep sympathy which even true German Democrats must feel with the heroic history of liberty in France, not less than their profound conviction of the absolute necessity of justice and generosity in the international relations of the European peoples to the establishment of freedom in Europe, must make all such Democrats cautious and wary in their observation of the policy of the Governments, rather than gushing and enthusiastic in their exultation over the gallantry of the armies of Germany at this great crisis in the fate of the continent. German radicals, like American radicals, abandoned to the worship of power, may believe centralization and military force in the Old World, as they do in the New, to be the one sufficient means of national greatness and glory. But German Democrats, like American Democrats, will hold that there is a nobler and a better way both to national greatness and to national glory. And German Democrats, therefore, like American Democrats, while they recognize a great and a real progress as achieved in the abnegation of local barriers to the harmonious intercourse of the United States of Germany, will esteem that progress neither complete nor secure if it is to be bought by the setting up of other barriers to the harmonious intercourse of the United States of Europe. The "sympathy" which the radicals of America offer in pawn for their votes to our German fellow-citizens, is a sympathy in the passions and the hates which make a people tyrants abroad by making them slaves at home. The sympathy which the Democrats of America give not to Germany alone but to France, is a sympathy in that love of liberty and of justice which makes a people honored abroad by making them free at home.

BALLOONS IN WARFARE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Prussian Government, it seems, has engaged the services of Wells, the Scotch aeronaut, to conduct aerial observations of the French naval movements upon the Prussian coast. This is not the first time balloons have been used for military purposes, but it will be surprising if they are the means of giving information of any contemplated movements of the French fleet. In watching an enemy, a moderately elevated observing station is highly desirable, but the only sure way of regulating the altitude of a balloon, so far discovered, seems to be by means of a rope anchored to the earth. Aeronauts of course claim that they can ascend a certain distance, and then sail in any direction they please, arising and descending at will; but they seldom attain such facility in managing their air vessels when their ability to do so is put to a practical test. There seems to be little doubt that the atmosphere is divided into several zones, in which the prevailing currents have for the most part a constant direction, so that by rising to one or other of these strata, the navigator of the air can be almost as certain of the point of the compass toward which he will be blown as the navigator of the sea who encounters the trade winds.

But while it is quite possible that a balloon may be made to pass over an enemy's fleet or encampment, it is by no means certain that the observer, thus elevated, will not be so far above what he wishes to observe as to be able to gain little accurate information. A large balloon looks quite small when seen at any considerable height, and objects on the earth must seem correspondingly reduced to the vision of a man who sees them from the basket of such a balloon. If, on the other hand, the balloon can be made to float so low that men and animals are clearly discernible, it at once becomes a target for the hostile rockets, and the position of the daring balloonist is precarious in the extreme. When General McClellan commenced his celebrated Peninsular campaign, Professor Lowe accompanied the army with a train and several balloons. Many ascensions were made, but the commanding officer did not ascertain anything very valuable by their means. General Fitz John Porter made an ascension on one occasion, when, the balloon being loose, it floated over Yorktown, to the great consternation of the General's command. He fortunately succeeded in making his descent within our own lines.

While, however, balloons were of very little practical value to our armies during the Rebellion, the officers and men of the Signal Corps rendered most valuable service, and were often the means of discovering the contemplated movements of the enemy. The Signal Corps were fully supplied with field-glasses and telescopes of considerable power, and as their stations were always located in some lofty tree, or upon some elevated rock or mountain top, they were able to scan the country for miles around. They were in constant communication, either by flag or messengers, with army headquarters, so that what they saw was at once transmitted to the commanding officer. This would have been difficult if a balloon had been the observing station. Our signal officers were constantly available in directing the movements of troops; and on several occasions, when the gun-boats were co-operating with our land forces, the fire of the former was regulated in accordance with messages transmitted by flags from signal stations on land. The Prussians may find balloon ascensions more valuable than we did, but for war purposes we esteem one good signal officer worth a dozen aeronauts. King William might gain some valuable hints on this subject from Lieutenant-General Sheridan. Many of our volunteers who were in the Signal Corps were Germans, and would doubtless be glad to serve their Fatherland in a similar capacity. If the Prussians want trustworthy information, they are not likely to find better men for obtaining it than some of their own nationality who served in our armies.

THE TERRIBLE CONFLICT AT SEDAN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What MacMahon might have accomplished in aid of Bazaine if he had reached the vicinity of Metz, will always remain a matter of speculation. His enterprise in that direction has been completely frustrated. Bazaine's demonstration in support of it by a sortie at Metz has signally failed, and efter suffering defeat in a series of bloody engagements he is shut closer than ever in the fortress, without the slightest hope of relief. MacMahon was detected by his vigilant enemy in his movement from Rethel to Montmedy. Struck in flank while upon the march and astride a wide and navigable river, he has been forced to surrender. Fortunately for the French Marshal, his various lines of retreat naturally converged at Sedan; else, with his army separated by the Meuse, he must inevitably have been destroyed. But his several columns, retreating on no fixed or deliberate plan, were concentrated at Sedan, and were thus enabled to resume the battle.

No less than eight different engagements have been fought since the morning of Aug. 30, when the opposing armies first encountered each other. The French were moving from Rethel to Montmedy, by two parallel roads, apparently unsuspicious of the approach of the Prussians. While MacMahon moved from west to east, the Prussians advanced from south to north, and thus caught him at a disadvantage. The first combats—minor affairs at Attigny, Vrezy, and Nouart on August 30—forced the rear half of MacMahon's army from one of its lines of march back upon the other at Stoune and Beaumont, where, later in the day, the French were again attacked and beaten. At the same time the front half or advance of MacMahon east of the Meuse was struck in flank between Stenay and Montmedy and driven back to Carignan. Here, later in the day, the French were again beaten. During the night of August 30 both wings of the French retreated upon Sedan.

On August 31 the Prussians advanced towards Sedan, and soon attacked the French, not yet across the Meuse, and still separated by it. The Crown Prince of Prussia, attacking the half west of the Meuse, was evidently severely beaten in a combat which lasted during the forenoon. His losses were so severe that he was compelled to retire towards Mouzon; but it was only to reform and prepare for another attack. This is the victory of which the French have made great proclamation. MacMahon evidently did not think it decisive—not even a signal advantage, for while the Crown Prince was restoring his broken and bruised lines, he hastily moved his army to the north side of the Meuse and once more united it, not at Montmedy for offense against Prince Carl, but at Sedan for defense against his old opponent Prince Fritz. What part the Crown Prince of Saxony on the east bank of the Meuse took in this engagement is not definitely stated in the despatches

Reorganized during the afternoon of the 31st ult., the Germans advanced again to the attack on September 1. The reports of the battle on this day are conflicting, but all accounts unite in saying it was disastrous to the French. The accounts from Belgium which report MacMahon retreating on September 1 to Mezieres, and that 10,000 French have surrendered to the Belgians, are not to be fully credited. The official report of King William claims nothing of the kind, but he says the French were driven into Sedan. That they did not retreat on the 1st is evident, from the fact that they fought a desperate fight on Friday. The Prussian right wing advanced on the 1st to Givonne, a suburban village of Sedan, only a mile or two northeast of it. Whether this advantage was maintained on Friday is not now known. All that is known positively of the fight of Friday is that it began at daybreak, and that Bazaille, Villers, Renuly, Sernay, and Ballat—all suburban towns of Sedan—were already in flames, having been fired by the artillery engaged in the conflict.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE—THE KINGS OR THE PEOPLES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The republican journals of Spain, reflecting the universal sentiment of the republican party of the Peninsula, are rejoicing over the news of the German victories in France as foreshadowing the certain downfall of Napoleon and his empire, and the revival of the French republic. So much for the interference of Napoleon with General Prim's nomination of a German prince for the throne of Spain. The Spaniards have seen from the course of Napolepn upon this question that he assumed the *role* of his uncle not only in regard to the Rhine, Italy, and the Pope, but in that other Napoleonic idea, the reduction of Spain to a mere dependency of France. It is probable that General Prim was inspired by Count Bismarck in nominating a Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne in view of this very war which has followed between Napoleon and Prussia; but it is probable also that Prim anticipated through this movement a release from France and full liberty to Spain not only to name the chief but the form of her Government as an independent State.

We presume that all parties in Spain, of the Bourbons and the anti-Bourbon monarchists, as well as the republicans, will rejoice at the downfall of the Bonapartes. The Bourbons in Spain have little to hope for with the maintenance of the French empire. They may be reinstated, in the event of peace between France and Prussia. The Spanish republicans, however, in looking for a French republic with the displacement of the empire, have good reason to hope that the next result from Napoleon's overthrow will be a republic in Spain. Hence the popular excitement all over that country that become so demonstrative that the republican directory had deemed it expedient to issue a manifesto counselling patience and moderation; and warning the party that one false step may compromise them and endanger the country. This means that if the Spanish republicans are too precipitate they may alarm the European dynasties and bring them together in the work of restoring peace upon the basis of their common protection against the republican elements, even in Spain.

The scheme of peace which is now supposed to be under consideration by the governments of England, Prussia, Russia, Austria and Italy embraces the restoration of the Orleanists to the throne of France, the establishment of a German empire under the King of Prussia, and the abolition of all engagements entered into between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel involving any further cessions of Italian territory to France in exchange for the States of the Church. In the Church organ at Rome the following has been recently published as an understanding arranged between Napoleon and his *protege*, Victor Emanuel:—The appropriation and occupation of the Papal States and the city of Rome as her capital by Italy; the cession by Italy, as an equivalent to France, of the island of Sardinia, and the removal of the Pope and his headquarters to the occupation and possession of that island, under the protection of France. This scheme of satisfying Italy, and compensating France, while providing for the Holy Father of Rome, looks so plausible and so Napoleonic that we are inclined to think there may be something in it. It is certain, at all events, that, with the removal of Napoleon, Italy, except as a republic, with France as a republic, will be made independent of any further nursing or instructions from France, whatever may be the disposition made of the Pope.

In the general reconstruction of European affairs which is sure to follow this momentous war, whether this work of reconstruction is to be under the direction of the dynasties or the peoples of Europe, will depend very much upon the reconstruction of France. Then may follow a general republican rising over the Continent, which will displace the schemes of the dynasties. In short, a speedy settlement of this war in a crowning success to the Prussian arms is the only hope for a quiet reconstruction of Europe by the Kings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 302 BROADWAY, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 20y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
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Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
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PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
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11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS.
NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $550,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST, at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Henry Pratt McKean.

8 5 lfmw

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,496 74
	$2,106,334 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,886 94

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,387
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888 24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Scheil.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000 00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870	550,732 90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$218,000
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,000
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,250
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	98,000
80,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	85,000
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,375
95,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	90,000
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270
15,300 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	4,200
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,000
846,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	845,800
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,253,370 Cost, $1,215,352 27.	36,000
Real Estate	23,700
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,000
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	3,741
Cash in Bank	$168,313 98
Cash in Drawer	972 28
	169,286
	$1,353,100

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James R. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1

CHARTER PERPETUAL
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET
Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones,
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Haddebury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman.
Charles H. Stokes.	

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smf

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 8

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds, from 1 to 20 Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the conductors of railroads entring in Philadelphia was held at the La Pierre House yesterday afternoon, to take action in reference to the national convention to be held on the 5th and 6th proximo. Mr. J. H. West, president, occupied the chair, Mr. H. H. Nieman acting as secretary. A committee of reception, consisting of five members from each company, was appointed: also, committees on music, amusements, printing, etc. The meeting resolved to make an excursion on the 7th of October, after which they adjourned.

—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Saturday evening a difficulty arose at Sixth and Spruce streets, between two parties of white and colored men. The colored men fled down the street, pursued by the whites who hurled a number of bricks after the fugitives. One of the pursuers also drew a pistol and fired a shot which struck a lad named George Fendel, residing No. 414 Federal street, who was passing, and inflicted upon him a slight wound.

—Mr. Richard G. Harrison, for more than fifty years a resident of Philadelphia, and well known to the community as a bank note and mezzotint engraver, died, after a lingering illness, on Saturday morning last, aged seventy-eight years. His disease was ossification of the heart. Mr. Harrison was born in London, and came to the United States with his father, William Harrison, the first engraver of bank notes in America, in the year 1794.

—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Joseph Johnson, aged thirty-five years, residing at Germantown road and Norris street, was drowned by the upsetting of a sail-boat in the Delaware opposite Kensington. The body was not recovered. Several others in the boat were rescued.

—M. E. Grand High Priest, Companion Ezekiel Nisbet, and the grand officers of the Grand and H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania, will have to-morrow morning for Newtown, and constitute Newtown Chapter, No. 229, at 9:30 A. M. In the afternoon they go to Bristol, and constitute Bristol Chapter, No. 231, at 7:30 P. M.

—Early yesterday morning James Johnson, aged twenty-seven years, was passing Eighth and Marriott streets, when he was followed by several men. They finally came up to him and knocked him down. He got up again, when he was struck several times over the head with black-jacks. Being felled insensible, his assailants, all of whom were strangers to him, fled. Several persons who happened to pass by, found him and took him to the hospital.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FULL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF SEDAN—THE NEW WATERLOO—THE PARIS COUNCIL'S ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE—THEY WILL FIGHT IT OUT TO THE LAST—PARIS MUST AND WILL BE SAVED.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The council of Ministers has issued the following proclamation:

To the French People: A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days of heroic struggle sustained by the army of Marshal McMahon against 300,000 of the enemy, 40,000 have been made prisoners. General Wimpfen, who took command of the army in place of Marshal McMahon, badly wounded, has signed the capitulation.

This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggle. The government, in accord with public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events.

Count Palikao,	Pierre Magne,
De la Tour d'Auvergne	Jerome David,
Henri Chevreau,	Jules Brame,
Grand Perret,	Clement Duvernois,
Legault De Genouilly,	Busson Billault.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of War said: We have learned through various unofficial channels that Marshal Bazaine failed in his recent attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. Marshal McMahon, after endeavoring to join Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire. In the environs of Sedan there were several days of fighting, with alternations of success and reverse; but we contended against an enemy numerically our superior, and in spite of two most energetic efforts the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms.

Other advices of Prussian origin are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit in all cases, and the government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public, and reverses afflict us. It is impossible for us to witness, without deep emotion, so much courage and so much devotion rendered unavailing; but this spectacle, far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it.

Since the present Cabinet came into power it has drawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us and drive the enemy from our soil. Jerome David added to the above by stating that the defences of Paris were in the best condition, and according to competent judges were capable of resisting all efforts of the enemy. "Let us defend Paris," he said, "on the walls and in the streets, and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins!"

In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation similar to that made in the Senate was given. M. Favre declared: "We are unanimous for defence until death. (Applause.) It is time that complaints should cease, if we wish to repair our disasters." He concluded by attacking the Imperial power and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of General Trochu. Count Palikao and the Chamber protested against it.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, eight miles from Sedan, Sept. 1, evening.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—After their defeats on August 30 and 31, the French retreated *en masse* on Sedan and encamped around it. From what I learned from French prisoners, of whom, as you may imagine, there was no lack in our quarter, it seems they fully believed that the road to Mezieres would always be open to them, and therefore, in case of another defeat before Sedan, their retreat would be easily accomplished.

On the evening of Wednesday, from five to eight o'clock, I was at the Crown Prince's quarters, at Chemery, a village some thirteen miles from Sedan, to the southwest, on the mainroad. At 5.30 we saw that there was a great movement among the troops encamped all around us, and we thought at first the King was riding through the bivouacs, but soon the 37th regiment came pouring through the village, their band playing "Die Wacht am Rhein." As they marched along with swinging stride, I saw at once, by the men's faces, that something extraordinary was going on, and it was soon plain that the troops were in the lightest possible marching order. All their knapsacks were left behind, and they were carrying nothing but cloaks slung around their shoulders, except that one or two *bon vivants* had retained their camp kettles. But if camp kettles were left behind, cartouche boxes were there, hanging heavily in front of the men's belts, unbalanced, as they should be, by knapsacks.

Soon I learned that the whole Prussian corps, those sent from Prince Frederick Charles' army, the second army and the Crown Prince's, were making a forced march to the left, in the direction of Douchery and Mezieres, in order to shut in MeMahon's army on the west, and so drive them against the Belgian frontier. I learned from officers of the Crown Prince's staff that at the same time while we were watching regiment after regiment passed through Chemery and Savons. The Guards, 80,000 strong, the Prussian right and Prince Albert, of Saxony, were also marching rapidly to close on the doomed French army on the right bank of the Meuse, which they had crossed at Remullyon on the 30th, in the direction of La Chapelle, a village of 900 inhabitants, on the road from Sedan to Bouillon, in Belgium, and the last village before crossing the frontier.

Anything more splendid than the men's marching would be impossible to imagine. I saw men lame in both feet hobbling along in the ranks, kind comrades less foot-sore, carrying their needle guns. Those who were actually incapable of putting one foot before the other had pressed peasants' wagons and every available conveyance into the service, and were following in the rear, so as to be ready for the great battle, which all felt sure would come off on the morrow. The Bavarians, who, it is generally believed, do not march so well as they fight, were in the centre between us at Chemery and Sedan, encamped around the woods of La Marfee, famous for the great battle in 1641, during the wars of the League.

When I had seen the last regiment dash through, for the pace at which they went can really not be called marching, in the ordinary sense, I rode off about a quarter past eight in the evening, for Vendres, where the King's headquarters were, and where I hoped to find house-room for man and beast, especially the latter, as being far more important on the eve of a great battle. When I got within about half a mile of Vendres, going at a steady trot, a sharp "halt!" rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a standstill, knowing that the Prussian sentries were not to be trifled with, and as I pulled up twenty yards off, I heard the clicks of their locks, as they brought their weapons to the full cock and covered me. My reply being satisfactory, I jogged into Vendres, and my mare and myself soon had forgotten sentinels, forced marches and coming battles, one of us on straw and the other on the floor.

At 7 A. M., on September 1, my servant woke me, saying the King's horses were harnessed, and his Majesty would leave in half an hour for the battlefield, and as the cannonade had already been heard near Sedan, I jumped up, seized a crust of bread, wine, segars, &c., and crammed them into my holsters, taking my breakfast on the way. Just as I got to my horse, King William drove out in an open carriage with four horses for Chavange, about three and a half miles south of Sedan, and much against my will I was compelled to allow the King's staff to precede me on the road to the scene of action, where I arrived myself soon after nine A. M.

It was impossible to ride fast, all the roads being blocked up with artillery wagons, ambulances, &c. As I rode on to the crest of the hill, which rises sharply about 600 to 700 feet above the little hamlet of Cahvange, nestled in a grove below, a most glorious panorama burst on my view. As General Forsyth, of the United States army, remarked to me later in the day, it would have been worth crossing the Atlantic merely to see such a splendid scene, "without a battle's magnificently stern array," as the lovely valley below us. From the knoll on which I stood with the King and his staff, we could see not only the whole valley of the Meuse, but also, beyond the great woods, the Bois de Loup and Trancheval, into Belgium, and as far as the hilly forest of Neuino on the other side of the frontier.

Right at our feet lay the little town of Sedan, famous for its fortifications and as the birthplace of Turenne, the great Marshal, and known also as the place where Sedan chairs originated. As we were only about two and a quarter miles from the town we could easily distinguish its principal edifices. On the left was a pretty church, its gothic spire of sandstone offering a conspicuous target for the Prussian guns, had Moltke thought to bombard the town. To the right on the southwest of the church was a large barrack, with the fortifications of the citadel: behind it and beyond this, to the southeast, again the old chateau of Sedan, with its picturesque round turreted towers of the sixteenth century, very useless even against the four-pounder Krupp field pieces. This building, I believe, is now an arsenal. Beyond this was the citadel, the heart of Sedan, on a rising hill, above the Meuse, to the southeast, but completely commanded by hills on both sides of the river which runs in front of the citadel.

The French had flooded the low meadows in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Bazeille, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. With their usual stupidity (for one can find no other word for it), the French had failed to mine the bridge at Bazeille, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle. The Prussians actually threw up earthworks on the iron bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge, hoping to break the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were unable to do; and although their cannon shot had almost demolished the parapet, the bridge itself was never materially damaged.

On the projecting spurs of a hill crowned by the woods of La Morphee, of which I have already spoken, the Bavarians had posted two batteries of six-pounder rifled breech-loading steel Krupp guns, which kept up the duel until the very end of the day with the siege guns of Sedan across the Meuse. Still further to the right flank, or rather to the east, for our line was a circular one, a crescent at first, with Sedan in the centre, like the star on the Turkish standard, was an undulating plain, above the village of Bazeille, terminating about a mile and a half from Sedan at the woods near Rubecourt. Midway, that is to say, in a straight line from Bazeille north, there is a ravine watered by a tiny brook, which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and of the most frightful slaughter of the whole battle. This stream, whose name I have forgotten, if it ever had one, runs right behind the tower of Sedan, from the woods of Fleigruse on the north. Behind the town rises a hill, dotted with cottages and fruit-laden orchards, and crowned by the wood of La Gurenne, which runs down to the valley of which I have just spoken.

Between the wood and the town were several French camps, their white shelter tents standing out clear against the dark fruit trees. In these camps one could see throughout the day huge masses of troops, which were never used. Even during the height of the battle, they stood as idle as Fitz John Porter's at the second battle of Bull Run. We imagined that they must be undisciplined Gardes Mobile, whom the French general dared not bring out against their enemy. To the Prussian left these French camps, and separated from them by a wooded ravine, was a long bare hill, something like one of the hills on Long Island. This hill, on which was some of the hardest fighting of the day, formed one of the keys of the French army. When once its crests were covered with Prussian artillery the whole town of Sedan was completely at the mercy of the German guns, as they were not only above the town, but the town was almost within musket range of them. Still further to the left lay the village of Illy, set on fire early in the day by the French shells.

South of this a broken railway bridge, blown up by the French, to protect their right, was a conspicuous object. Right, above the railway bridge on the line to Mezieres was the wooded hill, crowded by the new and most hideous "chateau," as he he calls it, of one M. Pave. It was here that the Crown Prince and his staff stood during the day, having a rather more extensive, but less central view, and therefore less desirable than ours, where stood the King, Bismarck, Von Roon, Moltke, and Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, to say nothing of your correspondent.

Having thus endeavored to give some faint idea of the scene of what is in all probability the decisive battle of the war, I will next give an account of the position of the different corps at the commencement of the action, premising that all the movements were of the simplest possible nature, the object of the Prussians being merely to close the cresent of troops with which they began into a circle, by effecting a junction between the Saxon corps on their right and the Prussian corps on their left. The junction took place about noon, near the little village of Olley in the Bazeille ravine, behind Sedan, of which I have already spoken. Once their terrible wall formed and each soldered together it grew steadily smaller and smaller, until at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were entered.

On the extreme right were the Saxons, one corps d'armee, with King William's guards; also, a corps d'armee in reserve behind them. The guards had suffered terribly at Gravelotte, where they met the Imperial Guard, and the King would not allow them to be again so cruelly decimated. Justice compels me to state that this arrangement was very far, indeed, from being pleasing to the guards themselves, who are ever anxious to be in the forepart of the battle. The guards and Saxons, then about 75,000 strong, were all day on the right bank of the Meuse, between Rubecourt and La Chapelle, at which latter village Prince Albert of Saxony, who was in command of two corps, which have been formed into a little extra army by themselves, passed the night of Thursday.

The ground from Rubecourt to the Meuse was occupied by the 1st Bavarian corps. The 2d Bavarian corps extended from Bazeille railway bridge to a point on the high road from Donchery to Sedan, not far from the little village of Torey. Below the hill, on which the Crown Prince was placed, the ground from Torey to Illy, through the large village of Floing, was held by the 1st and 3d Prussian corps, belonging to Prince Frederick Charles, and temporarily attached to the army of the Crown Prince. This was the position of the troops about 9 A. M. on Thursday, and no great advance took place till later, for the artillery had at first all the work to do. Still further to the left, near Donchery, were 20,000 Wirtembergers, ready to cut off the French from Mezieres, in case of their making a push for that fortress.

The number of Prussian troops engaged is estimated by Moltke at 240,000, and that of the French at 120,000. We know that MeMahon had with him on Tuesday 120,000 men, that is four corps, his own, that lately commanded by De Failly was under General Le Brun; that of Felix Douay, brother of General Douay killed at Weissemburg, and the 4th corps, principally composed of Gardes Mobile, the name of whose commander has escaped me. McMahon, although wounded, commanded in chief on the French side. It is almost needless to say that the real commander-in-chief of the Prussians was Von Moltke, with the Crown Prince and Prince Albert of Saxony, immediately next in command. There were a few stray cannon shots fired, but the real battle did not begin until six A. M., becoming a sharp artillery fight at nine A. M., when the batteries had got within easy range and the shells began to do serious mischief.

At 11.55 the musketry fire in the valley in the rear of Sedan, which had opened about 11.25, became exceedingly lively, being one continuous rattle, only broken by the growlings of mitrailleuse, which played with deadly effect on the advancing Saxons and Bavarians. General Sheridan, by whose side I was standing, told me that he did not remember ever to have heard such a well sustained small arms fire. it made itself heard above the roar of the batteries at our feet.

At noon precisely, the Prussian battery of six guns, on a slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse, near La Vallette, had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the bare hills, already mentioned, near the village of Floing. At 10.12 the infantry, no longer supported by their own artillery, were compelled to retire to Floing, and soon afterwards the junction between the Saxons and Prussians behind Sedan was announced to us by General Von Roon, who was eagerly peeping through a large telescope, as being safely completed. From this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful, and the French were completely surrounded and brought to bay.

At 12.25 we were all astonished to see clouds of retreating French infantry on the hills between Floing and Sedan, a Prussian battery making good practice with percussion shells among the receding ranks. The whole hill for a few minutes was literally covered with Frenchmen running rapidly.

Less than half an hour after, at 12.50, General Von Roon called our attention to another French column in full retreat to the right of Sedan, on the road leading from Bazeille to La Gurenne wood. They never halted until they got to a small red roofed house on the outskirts of Sedan itself. Almost at the same moment General Sheridan, who was using my opera glass, asked me to look at a third French column running up a broad grass road through La Gurenne wood, immediately above Sedan, doubtless to support the troops defending the important Bazeilles ravine to the northeast of the town.

At one o'clock, the French batteries on the edge of the woods toward Torey and above it opened a vigorous fire on the advancing Prussian columns of the 3d corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the hill northwest of La Gurrenne, and so gain the key of the position on that side. At 1.15 yet another French battery near the woods opened on the Prussian columns, which were compelled to keep shifting their ground until ready for their final rush at the hills, and in order to avoid offering so good a mark to the French shells. Shortly afterward we saw the first Prussian skirmishers on the crest of La Gurenne hills, above Torey. They did not seem in strength, and General Sheridan, who was standing behind me, exclaimed: "Ah, the beggars are too weak; they can never hold that position against all those French."

The prophecy soon proved correct, for the French, advancing at least six to one, the Prussians were forced to retreat down the hill to seek reinforcements from the columns which were harrying to their support. In five minutes they came back again, this time in greater force, but still terribly inferior to those huge French masses. "Good heavens, the French cuirassiers are going to charge them," exclaimed General Sheridan; and sure enough the whole regiment of cuirassiers, their helmets and breastplates, flashing in the sun, formed in sections of squadrons, and dashed down on the scattered Prussian skirmishers without deigning to form in line. Squares are never used by the Prussian infantry.

They received the cuirassiers with a crushing, quick fire, at about one hundred yards distance, loading and firing with extreme rapidity and unfailing precision into the dense French squadrons. The effect was soon startling. Over went horses and men in numbers in a mass, and the regiments of proud French cuirassiers went hurriedly back in disorder, faster than they came—went back scarcely a regiment strong, and not at all a regiment in form. Its comely array was suddenly changed into shapeless and helpless crowds of flying men. The moment the cuirassiers turned back, the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at a double quick, the infantry plainly pursuing the flying cavalry. Such a thing has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I know not where an example precisely like this has occurred. There was no more striking episode in the battle.

After the French infantry saw their cavalry thus falling before the foot soldiers, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians, who waited quietly enduring a rapidly telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn within one hundred yards from them, and then they returned with the needle gun the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the Prussian fire than the cavalry. The infantry fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place from whence they came—that is behind the ridge, some five hundred yards on the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleuse with their teasing fire could no longer reach them.

The great object of the Prussians was gained. Since they were not driven from the crest of the hill, they fought to hold against cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

[Note.—No more of this account was received, on account of a break in the land wires.]

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:30	MOON SETS	0:54
SUN SETS	6:26	HIGH WATER	10:38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Havre	New York	Aug.	23
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	24
Italy	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	24
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	25
Etna	Liverpool	Boston via H.	Aug.	27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	27
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	27
Erin	Havre	New York	Aug.	27
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Aug.	27
Parana	London	New York	Aug.	27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug.	27

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool via H.	Sept.	6
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept.	7
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	8
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	8
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Sept.	10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept.	6
San Francisco	New York	Bermuda	Sept.	8
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept.	9
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Sept.	10
Geo. Washton	New York	New Orleans	Sept.	10
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept.	10
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Bark John Ellis, Melvin, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Workman & Co.

Bark J. S. Winslow, Davis, Antwerp, Warren & Gregg.

Br. bark Thomas Swendsen, New York, do.

Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, Boston, do.

Br. schr Sybil, Fleming, Barbadoes, Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Whitney Long, Haig, Boston, Weld, Rice & Co.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Hardee, Roxbury, do.

Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, Saco, do.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Kent Island, Harrison, from Baltimore, in ballast.

Schr Romp, Miller, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, 5 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Burborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from Boston.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Nor. bark Poseidon, Knudson, 55 days from Liverpool, with salt to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. bark William, Cole, 56 days from Dunkirk, with petroleum bbls. to Souder & Adams.

N. G. bark Wilhelm, Schmidt, 65 days fm London, with mdse to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Bark Egeria, Starrett, 50 days from Genoa, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori & Son.

Fr. bark Agostina, Thom, 37 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, 9 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Br. bark Ardour, White, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Susan Bergin, Davis, from Cette, July 9, with wine to Walden, Kohn & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Dagmar, from London.

Br bark Laila, from Matanzas, in ballast; Br. brigs Para, from do., in ballast, and J. Coffill, from Turks Island, with salt—reported by pilot J. Rutherford.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 2.—Fifteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

William H. Talmage, A. Newcomb, Mary X, Birdhill Boy, Great North, and Clara McWilliams, all with coal, for New York.

The Charles McCaffrey, Enterprise, and Harvest Moon, left last evening in addition to those reported.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 5.—The Sunshine, with coal, for Baltimore; G. W. Loveland, and Ida Virginia, with coal, for New York, will leave to-night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Houston, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst., lat. 40, long. 70 29, by a New York pilot boat.

Br. steamer Anglia, Craig, for Glasgow, and Fr. steamer Pereire, Lemaire, for Havre, etc., cleared at New York 3d inst.

Br. steamer Abyssinia, Harris, from New York 24th ult., at Queenstown 2d inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Steamers City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, and Britannia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamers George Washington, Gager, and Mississippi, Henry, from New Orleans 27th ult., at New York 3d inst.

Steamers Western Metropolis, Crowell, and De Soto, Morton, for New Orleans; Santiago de Cuba, Limeburner, for Havre; Virginia, Kennedy, for Galveston via Key West; and Cortes, Nelson, for New Orleans, cleared at New York 3d inst.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 3d inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 3d inst.

Steamer Empire, Ahern, hence, at Norfolk 1st instant.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for New Orleans, was passed 1st inst., 50 miles N. W. of Tortugas.

Brig Fagerheim, from Havana, arrived at Delaware Breakwater 3d inst.

Brig Ortolar, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Charleston yesterday.

Br. brig Charles Henry, Horn, for Philadelphia, cleared at Providence 1st inst.

Brig Herald, Isaacson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 1st inst.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.

Schr Margaret Lucy, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Pensacola 26th ult.

Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 1st inst.

Schr William Kennedy, Andrews, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 2d inst.

Schr Magee, Ramsey, hence, at Richmond 2d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, before reported filled with water at her dock at Charleston, is being slowly discharged of her cargo of coal. The water still flows over her decks at high tide, and no efforts will be made to raise her until a portion of her cargo is landed. The steam-pumps keep the water down sufficiently to permit of this operation.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, from Baltimore for Havana and New Orleans, was detained below Baltimore by a slight accident to her machinery; she would proceed on Saturday afternoon.

The miniature ship City of Ragusa, from Queenstown for New York, was spoken August 27, lat. 41, long. 66; she was making for Boston; the captain stated he had enough provisions to last for two months; all on board were well.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.—THE STEAM ship ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct on TUESDAY, September 6, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given, in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 139 S. THIRD Street.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 9 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 5

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 2 8 4 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week, at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 10.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 16, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, September —.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 13 No. 139 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

OUR WAR NEWS.

We take pride in referring both to the quality and quantity of the news that we have been able to set before our readers from the commencement of the war between France and Prussia to the present time. The facilities we enjoy by means of our contract with the Associated Press enable us to publish exclusively, every afternoon, complete and satisfactory reports of the progress of events at the seat of war, and to furnish the public with the very latest intelligence. On Saturday an "extra," containing King William's despatch announcing the surrender of the Emperor, first conveyed to the citizens of Philadelphia the information of the great event that will probably influence the destinies of Europe for many ages to come, and from 10 o'clock until after dark THE EVENING TELEGRAPH office was besieged by crowds of citizens eager to hear the latest details of the surrender. The vast resources and facilities of the Associated Press for the collection and dissemination of news have been shown in the most conclusive manner possible during the past six weeks, and our columns are proofs not only of the variety of informat on forwarded by its reporters, but of the fact that all the important news about the war has been given to the public first by means of its cable telegrams. The New York Associated Press is composed of the leading journals of that city, the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*, and in this city it is represented by the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*. It does not require any demonstration to prove that a combination like this, which also includes the leading journals of the South and West, must possess facilities for collecting news superior to any other that can under any possible circumstances be formed. The Associated Press has been organized for years, and its system has been perfected by long experience. Its reporters are fully trained to their business, and they are scattered over every quarter of the world with instructions to forward promptly information of every event of the slightest public interest. It may not be amiss here to allude to some captious criticisms that have been made with regard to the vague and unsatisfactory rumors that have frequently been sent over the cables during the progress of the war between France and Prussia, and for which the Associated Press reporters have been blamed. The experiences of our own war, when news of the movements of the hostile armies was by no means as hard to obtain as it is in Europe, demonstrated to the public that a large portion of the intelligence sent from the seat of war must of necessity consist of mere rumors. The reporters pick up information wherever and whenever they can, and if they were to stop to sift truth from falsehood, and to wait until they had verified the facts in their possession, the public would frequently not receive news of the utmost importance and interest for days, and even weeks, after the event had occurred. That this is not the way to supply the public craving for the latest information is so self-evi- readers of newspapers can be relied upon to dent that it needs no argument, and the make for themselves the necessary allowances in case of obscure or vague rumors. The reporters only do their duty by sending at the earliest possible moment every scrap of news that comes into their possession, even if one despatch contradicts the other.

The public of Philadelphia have shown their appreciation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as the only afternoon paper in the city that publishes the Associated Press despatches, and therefore the only one that contains full and reliable war news, in the manner most gratifying to us—by eagerly buying up the large editions which we issue every afternoon; and in the future, as in the past, our columns will be found to contain the latest and fullest reports of the great events that are transpiring in Europe.

NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL.

THE defeat of the French armies is so sudden and overwhelming that the incredulity with which the news of Napoleon's surrender was first received may well be pardoned. Even now, since the intelligence is fully confirmed, men eagerly inquire how it became possible that martial France could be so terribly humiliated in a war provoked by herself. The peculiarities of her position, however, with the fearful blunders committed since the present contest commenced, and the extraordinary vigor infused into the campaign by the Germans, go far to explain the results which have astonished the whole civilized world.

The Germans have strictly and sternly followed the old Spartan rule of making a soldier of every citizen. Neither wealth nor influence could procure exemption from their inexorable conscription, and for years flight to a foreign country has been the only possible method of avoiding the fixed term of military service. When a people trained in this manner were suddenly summoned to arms in defense of a cause which enlisted their warmest sympathies, Napoleon called millions of desperate, determined, intelligent, and well-disciplined foes into the field who were ready to dare everything in defense of the Fatherland. A mighty people rose up against him, and he vainly expected to subdue them by his regular army. He had been preaching peace and restraining the martial instincts of France. He had been more anxious to fill his treasury with money paid to secure exemption from conscription than to swell the ranks of his regular forces. He discouraged and prevented the free use of arms by the body of the people, and his incessant fears of revolution made him intensely hostile to every organization that tended to educate the populace for military duty.

This system, continued during his whole reign, laid the groundwork of the extraordinary spectacle of all Germany fighting against less than half of France. It superinduced the fearful disproportion of strength which has been apparent in every battle, and it paved the way for the inevitable victories which have been won by the German armies.

Independent of this fundamental error, nearly every other conceivable mistake has been perpetrated. The French made an admirable disposition of their forces near the frontier for an offensive campaign, but the worst possible disposition for the defensive campaign which was thrust upon them, and if the Prussians had dictated their movements they could scarcely have been more favorable for the invaders. The ex-Emperor undertook to command his army without comprehending the duties of that responsible position. He rejected the advice of able generals and followed the counsels of propinjay courtiers. Even after the dangerous absurdity of his interference was perceived and acknowledged, he hung round the camps as a constant incubus. Thus Bazaine was forced to detach three regiments at a critical juncture in the battle near Metz to protect his precious person, and it is said that shortly before the late collapse he requested MacMahon to detach 30,000 troops to ensure the safety of the Prince Imperial. Such petty trifling and officious intermeddling is enough to defeat the best army in the world.

Paris has been too much absorbed for several weeks past in preparations for her own defense to render effective aid to the armies in front. A city which expects to be invested, which is planting thousands of cannon on her walls, throwing up earthworks, soliciting food from all quarters for her own sustenance, and which feels that every man she can muster may soon be needed for her own defense, has but little time or disposition to strengthen armies hundreds of miles away; and the perils of the capital have kept back supplies and reinforcements from both McMahon and Bazaine.

In brief, Germany was ready for the war, while France was not, and the blows have fallen so thick and fast that the French have had no time to repair their original deficiencies. While they are enrolling new recruits their old armies are being demolished, and while they are devising plans of defense, their strongholds are falling into the hands of the enemy.

For the moment, the Cabinet at Paris avows a determination to continue the fight to the bitter end. But when the French people fully realize the extent of the late calamity, and learn that the Prince Imperial, as well as the Emperor, has fallen into the hands of the Prussians, and that MacMahon's whole army has surrendered, it is difficult to comprehend how authority can be maintained by any ministry chosen by the defunct dynasty. The demand for a radical change of government will hourly gain strength, and the issue will loom up whether the nation is to make a sudden peace or whether it is to renew the battle under the banner of a republic.

THE DESTINY OF FRANCE.

NO NATION has drank deeper than France of the intoxicating draught of military glory, and none has been more thoroughly humiliated by invasion. In the hour of dire distress she is capable of forming the most desperate resolutions, and as nearly all things in politics and war are possible to her, the whole civilized world will await with intense interest the culmination of the startling events which have demoralized and stunned, without destroying her. What is to be her future? Can she, profiting by experience, at least realize her fond dream of a stable republic, or must she again become the prey of anarchy or despotism? Will she cower in submission before forces which have vanquished her most powerful armies, or will she now, as in 1792, unexpectedly find a safe reliance at last in volunteers called suddenly from their workshops? The Prussians have achieved wonders—everything has gone down before them—but as the season advances and September mellows into October they may have the elements as well as French soldiers to fight. Can Paris hold out long enough to find an ally in biting frosts and blinding storms? These and other questions of equal import must be answered before the war is fully over, and before its consequences can be thoroughly understood.

OBITUARY.

Count de Flahault de la Billarderie.

The death of Auguste Charles Joseph, Comte de Flahault de la Billarderie, a French General, Senator, and Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, is announced by cable. He was born in Paris on the 20th of April, 1785. His father was a general officer, and the son at the age of fifteen enrolled himself in a corps of mounted volunteers, which afterward accompanied the First Consul into Italy. His promotion was very rapid. He held the office of aid-de-camp successively to Murat, to Berthier, and to Napoleon. He distinguished himself in Portugal, Germany, and Russia. In 1813 he was made General of Brigade, and afterward General of Division, with the title of Count. During the one hundred days he was a peer of France, and in that capacity upheld the proposal in favor of Napoleon II, made by Lucien. On the second return of the Bourbons his name was on the list of exiles, but it was stricken from it through the influence of M. de Talleyrand. In 1830 M. de Flahault resumed his place in the French army, and then became peer. In the same year he was attached to the person and household of the Duke of Orleans. He was intrusted with several diplomatic missions, including the important embassy to Vienna. This office he held from 1842 to 1848. On the 31st of December, 1852, after the re-establishment of the Empire, he became a member of the Senate. On May 5, 1838, he received the cross of the Legion of Honor, and on the 28th of January, 1864, was made Grand Chancellor of the order. From 1815 to 1830, during the time of his voluntary exile on account of the return of the Bourbons, he lived in England, and while there married the daughter of Admiral Keith, who was an English peeress, with the right of transmitting her peerage to her eldest son. The family, however, have all been daughters. The eldest daughter is married to the Marquis of Landsdowne.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

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For Additional Special Notices see pine Inside Pages.

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

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PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, located NINTH Street, south of LOCUST.—The Committee to distribute free tickets to medical students for the lectures of the University, which commence October 1, will receive applications until October 15. The application must be made in writing, with evidence of inability to pay full fees and of good moral character. The names of the gratuitous students will not be disclosed. Apply to or address W. PAINE DEAN, M. D., University Building, for free medical attention, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 12 to 2 o'clock. 8 27 smw9t

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The preliminary course will open on MONDAY, 5th instant, at 10 A. M.

The Clinics for Medical cases will be held on Mondays and Thursdays; for Surgical cases, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; for Diseases of Women and Children, on Tuesdays; and for Diseases of the Eye, on Fridays. 9 5 2t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10½ o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

9 5 10t

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

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NOTICE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The 2 P. M. Express Train to Atlantic City will be discontinued from this date,

Aug. 29, 1870.

9 2 5t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

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TAKE NOTICE, GENTLEMEN!

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Extensive preparations, Gentlemen.
Gentlemen's Light Fall Suits.
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Gentlemen's raiment to order.
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By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER it is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

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Some stanzas from Lord Byron's famous Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte will be read with peculiar interest, from the marvellous accuracy with which they apply to the circumstances of Napoleon III:—

'Tis done—but yesterday a king!
And armed with kings to strive;
And now thou art a nameless thing!
So abject—yet alive!
Is this the man of thousand thrones,
Who strewed our earth with hostile bones,
And can he thus survive?
Since he, miscalled the Morning Star,
Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far.

Ill-minded man! why scourge thy kind
Who bow'd so low the knee?
By gazing on thyself grown blind,
Thou taught'st the rest to see,
With might unquestioned—power to save—
Thine only gift hath been the grave
To those that worshipped thee;
Nor till thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than littleness!

Thanks for that lesson! it will teach
To after-warriors more
Than high philosophy can preach,
And vainly preached before.
That spell upon the minds of men
Breaks never to unite again,
That led them to adore
Those Pagod things of sabre sway
With fronts of brass and feet of clay.

The triumph and the vanity,
The rapture of the strife—
The earthquake voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life,
The sword, the sceptre and that sway
Which man seemed made but to obey,
Wherewith renown was rife—
All quell'd! Dark spirit! what must be
The madness of thy memory!

The Desolator desolate!
The Victor overthrown!
The Arbiter of others' fate
A Suppliant for his own!
Is it some yet imperial hope
That with such change can calmly cope?
Or dread of death alone?
To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!

He who of old would rend the oak,
Dream'd not of the rebound,
Chain'd by the trunk he vainly broke—
Alone—how look'd he round?
Thou in the sternness of thy strength
An equal deed hast done at length,
And darker fate hast found:
He fell, the forest prowler's prey;
But thou must eat thy heart away!

The Roman, when his burning heart
Was slaked with blood at Rome,
Threw down the dagger, dared depart
In savage grandeur home;
He dared depart in utter scorn
Of men that such a yoke had borne,
Yet left him such a doom.
His only glory was that hour
Of self-upheld abandoned power.

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Cast crowns for rosaries away—
An empire for a cell;
A strict accountant of his beads,
A subtle disputant of creeds,
His dotage trifled well.
Yet better he had neither known
A bigot's shrine nor despot's throne.

But thou—from thy reluctant hand
The thunderbolt is wrung—
Too late thou leav'st the high command
To which thy weakness clung;
All evil spirit as thou art,
It is enough to grieve the heart
To see thine own unstrung,
To think that God's fair world hath been
The footstool of a thing so mean.

And earth hath spilt her blood for him,
Who thus can hoard his own!
And Monarchs bow'd the trembling limb,
And thanked him for a throne!
Fair Freedom! we may hold thee dear,
When thus thy mightiest foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! ne'er may tyrants leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!
Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain:
If thou hadst died as honor dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again—
But who would soar the solar height
To set in such a starless night?
Weigh'd in the balance, hero dust
Is vile as vulgar clay;
Thy scales, Mortality! are just
To all that pass away;
But yet methought the living great,
Some higher sparks should animate,
To dazzle and dismay:
Nor deem'd contempt could thus make mirth
Of these, the Conquerors of the earth.

* * * * * *

There was a day—there was an hour
While earth was Gaul's—Gaul thine—
When that immeasurable power
Unsated to resign
Had been an act of purer fame
Than gathers round Marengo's name*
And gilded thy decline
Through the long twilight of all time
Despite some passing clouds of crime.
But thou forsooth must be a king
And don the purple vest—
As if that foolish robe could wring
Remembrance from thy breast.
Where is that faded garment? Where
The gewgaws thou wert fond to wear?
The star, the string, the crest?
Vain, froward child of empire! say
Are all thy playthings snatch'd away?

*Magenta's.

POLITICAL.

The Fall Campaign—The States in which Elections are to be Held—The Opening Skirmishes in California and Vermont.

To-morrow, September 6th, the regular fall political campaign will be opened by elections in California and Vermont. The following is a list of the States in which elections are to be held during the next two or three months, with the dates at which they will occur:—

California	Sept. 6	Kansas	Nov. 1
Vermont	Sept. 6	Louisiana	Nov. 1
Maine	Sept. 12	Arkansas	Nov. 7
Indiana	Oct. 1	Alabama	Nov. 9
Florida	Oct. 3	New York	Nov. 8
Mississippi	Oct. 3	Maryland	Nov. 8
Iowa	Oct. 11	Massachusetts	Nov. 8
Ohio	Oct. 11	Illinois	Nov. 8
Pennsylvania	Oct. 11	Michigan	Nov. 8
West Virginia	Oct. 21	New Jersey	Nov. 8
Delaware	Nov. 1	South Carolina	Nov. 8
Missouri	Nov. 1	Wisconsin	Nov. 8
Minnesota	Nov. 1	Georgia	(not settled)

An election is to be held in Texas also, we believe, but the time is not known.

The Vermont Election,

which comes off to-morrow, is for a complete set of State officers, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. The following are the names of the rival candidates:—

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
John W. Stewart.	Homer W. Heaton.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
George N. Dale.	Murillo Noyes.
FOR STATE TREASURER.	
John A. Page.	John M. Weeks.
FOR CONGRESSMEN.	
1st Dist.—Chas. W Willard.	Henry Gillett.
2d Dist.—Luke P. Poland.	——— ———
3d Dist.—Worthington C. Smith.	——— ———

The Republican State ticket is made up of new men entirely, while the three names on the Democratic State ticket are the same that were defeated a year ago. The three Republican candidates for Congress are all members of the present Congress. The Democratic candidates for Congress in the Second and Third districts have escaped our attention, but their names are not of the slightest consequence, as the Democracy do not expect to make gains sufficiently large to be of any use to them. The vote of the State for the past ten years has been as follows, the figures marked thus (*) including scattering votes:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860—Governor	54,760	14,030*	20,230R
" —President	33,808	9,034*	24,774R
1861	33,155	8,912*	24,243R
1862	30,082	3,744	26,338R
1863	29,613	11,962	17,651R
1864—Governor	31,260	12,283	18,977R
" —President	42,419	13,331	29,088R
1865	27,586	8,857	18,729R
1866	36,117	11,293	23,825R
1867	31,694	11,510	20,184R
1868—Governor	42,615	15,289	27,326R
" —President	44,173	12,051	32,122R
1869	31,834	11,455	20,379R

The vote for members of Congress in 1868 stood as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
First District	13,199	4,896	8,303R
Second District	15,407	5,152	10,255R
Third District	11,108	4,331	6,776R
Total	39,711	13,835	25,876R

Even the cumulative vote would not help the minority of Vermont while party lines are drawn so unequally as at present. The composition of the Legislature elected last year was as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	211	241
Democrats	0	24	24
Republican majority	30	187	217

The cumulative vote, however, if applied to the Legislature, would remedy the gross misrepresentation of the people which these figures set forth.

The Election in California.

The politics of California have become so mixed that it is impossible to straighten out the tickets. The following has been the vote of the State for the last ten years:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860—President	39,178	79,667	857 R*
1861	56,636	63,694	28,236R*
1862	51,238	47,321	29,794R*
1863	64,447	44,715	19,732R
1864—President	62,134	43,841	18,293R
1865	52,221	26,245	6,976R
1867	44,564	47,969	3,335D†
1868—President	54,492	54,978	514R
" —Cong. 1st Dist.	20,081	23,632	3,551D
" " 2d "	18,264	15,124	3,140R
" " 3d "	15,628	15,792	264D
" " Total	53,873	54,548	675D

For the years marked thus (*), when there was dissension in the Democratic ranks, the total opposition vote is included under the head of Democratic, and the lowest Republican plurality is given. The vote for 1867, marked thus (†), is that cast for Lieutenant-Governor. For Governor the vote then stood 40,359 Republican, and total opposition 51,993—Governor Haight's vote being 49,905, and his majority 9546. This was caused by the strong opposition of all the leading Republican journals to the nomination and election of George C. Gorham, now Secretary of the Senate, the nominal Republican candidate, against whom there was manifested an unconquerable prejudice in the ranks of his party. In 1868 it will be observed that the Republicans carried the State for President by the bare majority of 514 votes, while the aggregate vote for members of Congress the same year showed a Democratic majority of 675. In 1869 the only election held was that for Judges, which never takes place at the time for holding the ordinary political elections, and the vote polled was so small—aggregating only 67,628—that it is of no significance. The Republicans staid at home on the occasion, and the Democrats elected all their candidates, one of those for the Supreme Court having a majority of 5656, and the other 10,292. The Legislature elected last year stood as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	26	67	93
Republicans	11	10	21
Independents	3	3	9
Democratic majority	12	54	66

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will commence an engagement this evening with his great personation of "Richelieu." On Tuesday he will appear as "Virginius," on Wednesday as "Othello," and on Thursday as "Richard III." On Saturday afternoon and evening the *The Flying Scud* will be repeated.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE will open on Saturday evening with Goldsmith's comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer*.

On Monday next Victorien Sardou's play of *Fernande* will be produced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the Ethiopian comicalities of *The Colored Police; The Girl with the Curl; The Miller's Sack*, and *The Two Bhoys, or Men of the Day*, will be performed for the first time.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE *The Wrong Man; The One I Dearly Love; John Hart's Statue*, and other attractions are announced for this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the French Wrestlers will appear this evening, in combination with other entertaining features.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the Stereoptic-on Views of the Franco-Prussian War will be exhibited this evening.

A GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL will be given on Wednesday next, at Wissahickon Park, by the Mænnerchor, Sængerbund, Junger Mænnerchor, and Harmonie Societies.

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

A YOUNG WIFE'S REQUEST.—Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night you'd stop into your druggist's and get me a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstacy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Charley—It is just the thing, my dear; and it is strange that I had not thought of it before.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

FATAL TO THE TEETH are all acrid preparations. They may bleach the enamel, but they as surely dissolve and destroy it. The mild, genial balsamic preservative Sozodont, impregnated with the Saponin of the famous tropical Soap Tree, of Chili, is the only absolutely safe article of its kind in the market, and protects the teeth from all destructive influences, as well as keeps them free from tartar.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen's Hats for Autumn, in a variety of new and elegant designs, will issue in a few days.

Warburton, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to Post Office.

DO NOT DO IT, in fact you must not do it. It would be wrong for any lady or gentleman to attempt to purchase clothing for their sons or themselves without first examining the large and superior stock at Rockhill & Wilson's, and if they do not find it superior in quality, cut, make, and trimmings, and at lower price than any other clothing establishment in the city, don't purchase. Our beautiful and substantial all-wool heavy cloth and cassimere suits, for fall and winter, which are going off by thousands, both in the city and country, all for $15, coat, vest and pants. They astonish the trade to understand how we furnish them at the price. It is hardly necessary to say anything in regard to our customer department. That is so well and favorably known that every gentleman in the city is posted.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

A NEW AND HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from Irish Moss, by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious, and easily digested of all the farinas now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena, and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhœa, etc.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.*

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SUNDAY TIMES yesterday showed how Fox's Theatre on Chesnut street was started with $60,000, loaned by James L. Claghorn, and $50,000 by the old Philadelphia Saving Fund, Caleb Cope, President. Copies for sale at the Publication Office, and at Trenwith's, Chesnut street, and Marks & Co.'s, Third, above Walnut.

PROMPTNESS, energy, and perseverance have established a reliable, cheap and first-class Curtain, Shade, Bedding, and Upholstery Store in the well-known house of Albertson & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," handy and useful.

MARRIED.

HARPER—ROBERTS.—On the 1st of 9th month, at the residence of John C. Hancock, No. 1516 Green street, by Friends' ceremony, in presence of the Mayor, SMITH HARPER to MARTHA L. ROBERTS, both of Abington, Montgomery county.

SMITH—FREES.—On September 1, by Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss MAGGIE R. FREES, all of this city.

DIED.

CORSON.—On the 2d instant, MARGARET, wife of Dr. Thomas F. Corson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1212 Montgomery avenue, on Tuesday next at 9½ o'clock. Interment at Tremont Cemetery, Norristown. Leave Ninth and Green streets depot at 11 o'clock.

HASSINGER.—On September 2, 1870, JONATHAN K. HASSINGER.

Funeral from his late residence, Rising Sun lane and Sixth street, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JONES.—On the 3d instant, CLARA L. JONES, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 710 East Cumberland street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Milestown Church.

LUKENS.—On the 3d instant, EDWARD H. LUKENS, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1554 East Montgomery avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Fair Hill.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF IMPORTED JERSEY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, AND SHETLAND PONIES, just arrived per ship Jamestown, from Liverpool.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 6, at 10 o'clock, at Herkness' Bazaar, NINTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, will be sold, without reserve, a large invoice (about 80 head) of imported Jersey cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and Shetland ponies, exported by Edward Philip Parsons Fowler, of Jersey, England.

Full particulars, pedigrees, etc., in catalogues, now ready, and the stock open for examination at the Bazaar. ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
9 1 4t5p Auctioneer.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
6 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS,
BRACKETS, ETC.,
Of Every Design.
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN,
8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND, GIVING CHOICE OF THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY, OR THE TRIP UP THE HUDSON RIVER ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES,
Accompanied by PROFESSOR McCLURG'S celebrated Liberty Silver Cornet Band and Grand Orchestra.
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870,
Leaving Philadelphia, WALNUT Street Wharf, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION.—Single Tickets, $2·50; Gentleman and Lady, $4·50. Can be procured of Professor B. K. McClurg, 517 North Tenth street; John T. Brown, 934 North Second street; C. F. Jones, 4903 Main street, Germantown; G. R. Jordan, 1621 Beulah street; A. Bernard, 407 North Fifth street; John Trenwith's Bazaar, 614 Chesnut street; Breusing's Saloon, 337 Chesnut street; United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street; Ticket Office, 828 Chesnut street; and at Ticket Office, Walnut Street Wharf, on the morning of the excursion. 9 3 4t

DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON
HAVE JUST OPENED
FALL GOODS,
Consisting in part of

LYONS GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, of all qualities.
AMERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS.

ALSO,

BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLIN BIARRITZ.
POPLINS, OTTOMANS, MOUSSLINES, IMPERIALS.
FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES.
SATIN DE CHINES, TAMISES.
SATIN MERINOES, ARMURE ROYALES, Etc.

ALSO,

BLACK ENGLISH BOMBAZINES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
BARATHEAS JANUS CLOTHS, ALPACAS,
BRILLIANTINES, MOHAIRS, ALPACA POPLINS, Etc. Etc.

ALSO,

ENGLISH CRAPES AND VEILS,
THIBET LONG SHAWLS,
JOUVIN & CO.'S KID GLOVES, Etc.,

With a large stock of
Second Mourning Goods
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
9 3 3t PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE CONTINUATION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WILL UNDOUBTEDLY ADVANCE PRICES OF FOREIGN FABRICS.

We have determined, however, to open our entire FALL STOCK from last season at bargain prices, and give our patrons the benefit, before opening new stock at higher prices.

We shall therefore offer many

REAL BARGAINS

in desirable Dress Goods, among which are:—
One lot Figured Mohairs, 12½c.; worth 20c.
" " Plaid Mohairs, 18c; worth 25c.
" " Striped Poplins, double width, 31c.; worth 44c.
One lot Striped Poplins, 25c.
" " Colored Alpacas, double width, 25c.; worth 37½c.
One lot Colored Poplins, yard wide, slight soil, 50c.; worth 70c.
One lot Imitation Silk and Wool Poplins, 25c.; worth 37½c.
Black all-wool Poplins, double width, 65 to 87½c.
Black Alpacas, 22, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62c.
Black Mohairs, 60, 65, 75, 87½c., $1, $1·25.
Colored and Black Silk and Wool Poplins, $1.
Bargains in FLANNELS and MUSLINS.
We shall display our entire stock of Dress Goods, and invite the attention of consumers early, guaranteeing prices such as to ensure rapid sales.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
No. 215 N. NINTH STREET,
9 3 3t PHILADELPHIA.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,
IS NOW OPENING
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS;
IN ALL THE [9 5 3t
New Styles and Textures.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE,
For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each
Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each
THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·00 EACH.
DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION.
ON FREE EXHIBITION
AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

DRY GOODS.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
IS DAILY OPENING
Silks, Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloths, Etc.

A desirable line of FINE BLACK SILKS, purchased previous to the war in Europe, at LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

SILK CLOAKING VELVETS,
Of the best makes, real Lyons Goods, for sale at last season's prices.

SERGES FOR SUITS,
Of the new cloth colors—Navy Blue, Dark Green, Garnets, Brown and Plum.

VERY RICH CLOTH PLAID SERGES.
ONE CASE SILK-CORDED POPLINS, $1·25.
ONE CASE VERY HEAVY GOODS $1·75.
PLAIN SILK POPLINS, beautiful shades.
PLAID SERGES AND POPLINS.
BRIGHT PLAIDS, for Children.
CLOTH COLOR ALL-WOOL POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL REPS AND POPLINS, all shades.
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS
PURE MOHAIRS, BLACKS AND COLORS.
THE BEST MAKES OF ALPACAS and MOHAIRS.
NEW STYLES OF STRIPE and PLAID BLANKET SHAWLS.
OPEN CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
FILLED CENTRE SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 5 mwf3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
(FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH ST.,)
WILL OFFER
AT LOW RATES,
NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY,
To arrive per steamer Java.
FULL SETS
LOCKETS, NECKLETS
EAR-RINGS,
Purchased in Europe under the depressing influences of the war at [9 3 smwstrp

GREAT BARGAINS.
ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
Have largely increased their stock of
DIAMONDS
AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS,
OPALS AND CAMEOS,
In Mountings of Exquisite Style, carefully prepared by the most Skillful Workmen.
They also call particular attention to
NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY
IN ROMAN GOLD, GOLD AND ENAMEL,
TURQUOISE, BLACK ONYX,
BYZANTINE MOSAICS, AND PARISIAN ENAMELS. [8 5 fmwtfrp
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of STERLING & CO. (successors of the late firm of Sterling & Wildman), for the purpose of carrying on a General Banking Business at the old stand, No. 110 S. THIRD Street.
R. B. STERLING,
W. H. WOOLVERTON.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1. 9 1 6t

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 mthf

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Paris in Revolution

Fighting in the Streets!

Police Fire on the Mob!

UNPARALLELED EXCITEMENT

The New Liberal Ministry.

"Death to Thiers!"

Ransacking the Tuileries

Imperial Flag Lowered.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Owing to the telegraphic interruptions the following despatches have not reached us until some hours after they were due.—ED.)

The Mob at the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Sept. 5—Noon.—An enormous crowd is now about the Corps Legislatif building, where the Deputies are to meet at one o'clock.

Military Precautions

to preserve order have been taken on a large scale. Though the people do not seem to be inclined to rioting, yet they are much excited and demand the "Decheance." At this time masses of people from all parts of the city are going towards the Legislatif buildings, shouting "A la Chambre!" "Decheance!" etc. Thousands among these are members of the National Guard, who, without arms, join in shouting and urge all they meet to go to the Legislatif buildings. It is hoped the measures taken will secure quiet.

MacMahon Reported Dead.

It is reported that MacMahon is dead.

Rochefort Liberated.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The members of the Provisional Government who were cited to appear and deliberate are now assembled at the Hotel de Ville. Henry Rochefort, who has been liberated, is assisting at this meeting.

Keratry has been appointed Prefect of Police, *vice* Pietri, and Etienne Arago Mayor of Paris.

Extraordinary Excitement.

The people outside the building are in a state of extraordinary excitement. From time to time Gambetta addressed them, exhorting to order. It is remarked that the soldiers of all regiments mix among the people unarmed, and are shouting "*Vive Republique!*" From the entrances and windows of all the barracks the soldiers salute the people.

The Flag Lowered on the Tuileries.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the flag was lowered on the Tuileries. It is said the Empress has gone, and the people are rushing through the Tuileries.

Death to Thiers.

Placards have been posted in various places containing the words, "Death to Thiers!"

Trochu Demanded by the People.

PARIS, Sept. 5—5 A. M.—Manifestations were kept up during the entire night, crowds demanding Decheance. General Trochu was shouted for, and on appearing he spoke to the crowd, saying he had taken an oath and as an honest man he could not break it. The Chambers must answer them. At midnight crowds assembled before the Corps Legislatif building and shouted that the Emperor having fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was now time for the people to rise and chase out the invader.

A Determination "Worthy of France."

The Corps, however, adjourned till to-day, assurances having been given that the day should not pass without some determination worthy of France. Later in the evening a large crowd assembled on the Boulevard Bonne Nouelle parading and shouting "Decheance" and "Vive France."

The Police Fire on the Mob.

They were charged by the police, who used firearms, and it is reported that some of the citizens were mortally wounded. At this early hour in the morning great crowds are in the streets, and the journals are sought with extreme avidity.

The Popular Agitation

is very great, and the feeling against the invaders is singularly unanimous.

Rioting in the Streets of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Early this afternoon the crowd met a squad of police and shouted "*Vive la Republique!*" Those of the police who did not respond were immediately disarmed by the people and their swords broken, and they were then allowed to go unarmed and unharmed. The Boulevards at this hour are almost impassable on account of the crowds of people. The National Guard has succeeded in preserving order so far.

The Ex-Emperor.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5—Noon.—It is positively asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has arrived at Bouillon, escorted by detachments of Prussians and French. Liege has been selected as his place of detention. Several of Eugenie's ladies of honor have arrived at Brussels.

[LATEST.]

The Mob Destroying in Spite and Fury.

PARIS, Sept. 5—6·12 P. M.—Mobs continue to tear down signs containing the Imperial arms and medals. In some cases the people have climbed up the highest stories to tear from the theatres the word "Imperial." Extreme care is evinced to respect the arms of other nations.

In one of the streets a large crowd was upon the point of tearing down a representation of the American eagle, who, upon ascertaining their mistake, shouted loudly, "Vive la Republique Americaine."

The police are no longer to be seen in the streets.

FROM THE STATE.

The Fifth Congressional District.

DOYLESTOWN, Sept. 5.—Dr. John B. Reading, of Frankford, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

LITTLE JERRY.

The following pathetic dirge appears in the Detroit *Post*, its gifted author not favoring the world with his name:—

Grim death has taken darling little Jerry,
The son of Joseph and Syrena Howells
Seven days he wrestled with the dysentery
And then he perished in his little bowels.

It was the Saviour wanted little Jerry
Which suffers little children to come to Him
It's probable now that he's practising very
Assidnous like his little angel hymn.

Most likely it was weaning injured little Jerry
His bottle seemed to damp his stomach's tone,
But with the angels he gets plump and merry
For there's no nursing bottles where he's gone.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

How France Came to Hold Them—History, Extent, Population, Etc.

If, as is now probable, the French-German war should soon end in a complete victory of Germany, the regulation of the] frontier between France and Germany will be the foremost question of the day. We have already given a full account of the nationality of the people inhabiting the two border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, showing that even to this day nearly the whole of Alsace, with a population of about 1,100,000 inhabitants, and a considerable portion of Lorraine belong to the German nationality. A still better understanding of this new diplomatic question will be obtained if we briefly refer to the time when these two provinces were snatched away by France from Germany. Up to the year 1648 France had, in consequence of former encroachments of German territory, annexed a German population of about 54,000. By the peace of Westphalia France, which in the religious war of 30 years supported the same Protestants who were so cruelly persecuted at home against the Catholic Government of Austria and its Catholic allies, obtained a number of Austrian possessions, with a population of 227,000 inhabitants. At the close of the seventeenth century Louis XIV instituted so-called Chambers of Reunion, which were to examine which districts within the bounds of the German Empire had at any previous period been under French jurisdiction; and the districts thus singled out, together with 226,000 inhabitants, were at once seized and incorporated with France, while about at the same time the republic of Strasburg and the Bishop of Strasburg placed another tract of land with about 262,000 inhabitants under the protection of France. In the course of the eighteenth century France annexed the Duchy of Lorraine with about 178,000 inhabitants, and several dominions of German princes in Alsace and Lorraine. Finally the republic of Muhlhouse and a number of districts belonging to several German princes, with a territory now numbering 290,000 inhabitants, were united with France in and after the year 1790.

Until the Revolution of 1789 but little effort had been made to substitute the use of the French for that of the German language. The present idea of compact nationalities, co-extensive with the boundaries of the several countries, was then almost unknown. Germans remained unmolested in the use of their language, as the French subjects of several German princes in Alsace and Lorraine had always enjoyed full liberty in using their idiom. But from the time of the Revolution the French Government has been incessant in its efforts to make the German population of Alsace and Lorraine a homogeneous element of the French Empire, and, by the gradual introduction of the French language into churches, schools, courts, and all other public relations, to extirpate the last remnants of the German nationality of the inhabitants. The results of these efforts have, thus far, not been considerable. Even to this day, there are a large number of communities where French is unknown. The number of churches and schools in which German is still used exclusively is very considerable, and in nearly the whole territory which since 1818 has been torn from Germany, the German language is even to this day the predominant language. This territory of the German language embraced, in 1861, in Alsace a population of 1,007,477 inhabitants out of a total population of 1,093,376, and in three departments of Lorraine (Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges) a German population of 351,681 in a total population of 1,290,585. Thus France has in its eastern provinces German speaking districts with a population of 1,359,158. Besides these Germans, France has in the two departments of Pas de Calais and Nord a population speaking Flemish, the dialect of Belgian Germans, numbering together 341,917 inhabitants, who added to the above number give an aggregate German population of 1,701,175. Of these about 200,000 are supposed to have more or less lost their nationality, and, with regard to their language, have become more French than German; leaving about 1,500,000 inhabitants who, as far as their language is concerned, are even to this day Germans.

The French districts which at any one time since the organization of the French and German Empires have for a longer or shorter time been subject to German rule, have all been restored to France. No German State contains at present any districts which have a French-speaking population. The only exception to this rule is the Prussian Rhine province which in the *Regierungsbezirk* of Aix-la-Chapelle has a few small and scattered communities, together with about 10,000 inhabitants, whose native language is French.

In view of such a state of things one should have expected that if the frontier which the Congress of Vienna established between France and Germany had given dissatisfaction to one of the two nations, it would be the Germans, not the French, who had a right to complain. But in reality the contrary was the case. Germany disunited has not uttered, from 1815 to 1870, one single official word indicating a claim to Alsace and Lorraine, nor is there any reason for supposing that, if the French had shown a desire to live in peace with the Germans, any German party would ever have allowed a war against France for the purpose of recovering Alsace and Lorraine.

But in France, the national pride, relying on the political impotence of Germany, was not satisfied with the 1,500,000 German inhabitants, but a strong party, with the apparent approval of the majority of the press and the people, have not ceased since 1815 to clamor for the conquest or annexation of more German territory. The treaty of 1815 was declared infamous, because it did not extend the frontier of France to the Rhine. The Rhine, as the natural frontier of France, has ever since 1815 been the leading principle of the foreign policy of France. It has been advocated by the leading newspapers, in school-books, in historical and geographical works, in novels; it has been openly advocated by the greatest statesmen of France, like Thiers, who reproaches Louis Napoleon, not for seeking to extend the French frontier, but for beginning the war before being sufficiently prepared.

Of late, Louis Napoleon was the first to recognize the nationality principle as one which has a right to be recognized in the international politics of Europe. He encouraged the Italian people when they claimed the right to expel all their princes save one, and to make all the Italian-speaking territory into one nation. He went further, and advocated a reconstruction of the map of Europe on the basis of this principle. The first nation that wished to avail itself of the application of this principle was the German. They demanded a consolidation of all the German States into one German empire. No inch of French territory was demanded; only for the territory known as German union was to be substituted for disunion. The first attempts to establish this union were signal failures, but the final goal was steadily kept in view. If Louis Napoleon had been in earnest in sanctoning the nationality principle, he could not have withheld his sympathy from the national movements in Germany.

His actual policy toward Germany has been the direct reverse of his professed principles. More than any Government since 1815, he has many times tried to fire the French heart by denouncing the "infamous treaties of 1815," and by intimating the necessity of a change of the French German frontier. Every international complication in which Germany was involved has been used by him as a fit occasion to obtain, by means of diplomatic strategy, a new slice of German territory, while the Paris papers which were his special organs openly declared that France would never be satisfied with her eastern frontier until she would be allowed to annex all the German territory west of the Rhine. This territory embraces the larger portion of the Prussian Rhine province, the whole of the Bavarian palatinate, of the province of Rhine-Hesse, belonging to the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and of the principality of Birkenfeld, belonging to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, a territory containing a population of nearly four million inhabitants, of whom, as mentioned before, only 10,000 speak the French language.

That even the annexation of this territory to France would not satisfy the thirst of the great nation for glory and more land has, after many former proofs, been irrefutably established by the secret treaty proposed in Berlin by Benedetti, whose authenticity now, when millions of photographed copies of the famous documents, in M. Benedetti's own handwriting, have been circulated, will no longer be denied by any historian. Belgium and Luxemburg have of late been as much the aim of French ambition as the German territory west of the Rhine, and if Prussia had been short-sighted enough to believe the assurances of Napoleon and allowed him to absorb Belgium and Luxemburg, he would have, for the present, solemnly abjured all aggressive intentions against German territory. These two countries together contain a population of about 4,980,000 inhabitants, of whom fully 2,660,000, or a majority, are Germans.

Thus France, which at this day contains a German-speaking population of 1,500,000, has harbored the outspoken design to conquer new German territory with a population of over six millions. If Napoleon had been successful in this war, he would not have failed to carry out, at least in part, the traditional policy of France, and annexed at least a part of German territory. Germany, even if compelled to make a cession of territory to France, would never have abandoned the hope of soon recovering it. Thus a change of the frontier in favor of France would have been the germ of another desperate war between the two nations.

It is now generally expected that the Germans, if victorious, will demand back a part or the whole of the territory which still is inhabited by a German-speaking people. Whether this is the wisest course they might pursue under the circumstances may be disputed; but no one, in view of the facts above enumerated, will dare to maintain that any territorial change the Germans may make will be so glaringly unjust as the one which the war party in France has been demanding ever since 1815.

The following table gives the number of Germans in the Rhine and Belgian provinces:—

Meurthe and Vosges	101,562	Lower Rhine	571,034
Limburg	186,525	Treves	578,889
Luxemburg	194,700	W. Flanders	606,938
Hesse	234,875	Palatinate	626,056
Moselle	250,118	E. Flanders	790,951
Cologne	300,630	Alsace	1,007,477
Coblentz	350,869	Alsace and Lorraine	1,359,158
Upper Rhine	456,443	Belgium	2,667,285
Antwerp	440,161	Rhine Provinces	3,098,481
Aix la-Chapelle	480,192		
Dusseldorf	491,242	Whole Territory	7,124,874
Brabant	548,505		

From the above table it appears that the German population of Alsace is equal in numbers to the white population of Missouri; while the Germans of Alsace and Lorraine together outnumber the people of Massachusetts. In the Rhine provinces still united with Germany there are almost as many Germans as the whole population of New England. While in the whole territory in question, the people of German origin and German speech that Napoleon held, or would have brought under his rule, surpass in number the whole population of New England and New York combined.

A DESPERATE DEED.

A Man Tries to Blow His House Up with Gunpowder.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening has this startling item:—

A well-known and wealthy brick contractor who resides in Mulberry alley, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, created quite a sensation in that vicinity last evening by a desperate attempt to blow up his domicil with a keg of powder. It appears that he came home about half-past five o'clock in an intoxicated condition, with a cigar-box full of powder and a box of matches in his possession. His wife made some inquiries as to what he intended to do with the powder, when he struck her in the face, put her out of the house, locked all the doors, and passed up stairs. The next heard from him the people residing in the vicinity were startled by a loud explosion, and a large quantity of smoke was seen pouring out of the upper windows. A crowd of between one and two hundred persons soon gathered about the building, and an admittance was gained by passing through the cellar. The upper room of the building was filled with a dense smoke, and the carpet was on fire, while the man who had undertaken the desperate deed of destroying his home was lying on the floor partially suffocated. He recovered in a few minutes sufficiently to be able to walk down stairs, when he immediately resumed his desperate conversation, and wanted to know what the deuce the crowd was doing down there, and swore that he would blow the whole establishment up. Soon after the Independence steamer arrived, but the crowd had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The house where he lives is situated in a block of buildings liable to take fire, and had he succeeded in his designs a disastrous conflagration would probably have ensued. The people in the vicinity were much alarmed last evening, and there were rumors that he intended to make another attempt some evening, and that he had a large supply of powder in his possession. The police were notified of the matter, but declined to make an arrest until an information was made.

POLITICAL.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* finds that Randolph county, Missouri, "once so thoroughly Democratic, is in a fair way to be transformed to a positive and strong radical county, mainly by the large influx of Northern men in portions of the county."

—The Democrats of the Fourth Massachusetts district talk of nominating Henry W. Paine for Congress. The Fourth is one of the Boston districts, and is represented by Samuel Hooper, who was elected in 1868 by a majority of nearly three thousand.

—The Republican party has a more thorough and efficient organization in Iowa than perhaps in any other State. It has never lost a State election since the party was organized, and it carries every Congressional district, and out of one hundred counties all but six. Its usual majority in the State is about 40,000, and will not fall much below that figure this year. The coming election is for three Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary of State, and other minor State officers.

—Senator Sprague was recently summoned before a Washington justice by a Professor Groux to answer to a claim for $90, for printing various political essays and speeches. Professor Groux claims that at the request of the Senator, and by his order, under a regular agreement regarding compensation, he prepared the documents upon the currency question, tonnage, Alabama question, workingmen's movement, women's rights, the Chinese, and various other subjects which the Senator then contemplated presenting publicly. The justice rendered judgment against the Senator.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* calls the great statistician who came so near demonstrating the utter financial destruction of the country, the "dolorous Delmar."

—Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, denies that he is a candidate for Congress, and very wisely declares that he would not take office under any circumstances, even if he had nothing else to do.

—Mr. Schenck has gone West for ten days, and will not determine whether he will accept or decline the Congressional nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio district until after his return.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmw3 No. 502 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
[3 26 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 11 mwstf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of AUGUSTINE G. STONE, administrator of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 2 fmwst

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
ESTATE OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, assignees in trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three (3) charcoal blast furnaces in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place:—

The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres and 124 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 29 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

One of them bearing date February 1, 1867, given to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1887, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of August and February.

The principal of which debt is $500,000, and on above interest was paid up to the first day of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, held by Henry Winsor, Wistar Morris, and E. C. Biddle, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1883, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of June and December; on this there is due for principal $300,000, with interest from December 1, 1868.

But the purchasers will be at liberty to insert a clause in their deed, excluding any personal liability for the debts thus secured, and agreeing to no more than a recognition that such mortgages exist and are liens.

About 465,600 bushels of charcoal, about 1000 tons of iron ore, about 2000 tons of cinder, about 31,000 cords of wood cut for coaling, a quantity of limestone, together with a large quantity of material in various stages of manufacture.

Also one hundred and two (102) mules and nineteen (19) horses with wagons and harness complete.

Also, 1,942,654 lbs. steel ingots.
41 tons warm blast scrap iron.
17,821 lbs. plow plate, trimmed.
244,614 lbs. round and square iron and steel buggy tire, sleigh steel, rail webs and bottoms, etc.
6 1955-2240 tons steel rails.
10 1351-2240 " " " ends.
105 steel ingots at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg, weighing 69,772 lbs., hammered.
597 steel ingots at Johnstown, weighing 383,786 lbs., not hammered.
5 tons castings.
4 tons scrap.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, in store at Forge Works, in Derry township, Mifflin county, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property will be offered in one parcel, and if a sufficient price, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be decided upon.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (1000) Dollars, if the bid amounts to so much, and any balance in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, $1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, what will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be required by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due for wood leave, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about $2000.

JAMES S. BIDDLE,
CHARLES McCREA,
Assignees of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1870. 8 22 mth 9t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

11t

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
3 1 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
8 13 61t

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¼ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¼ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¼ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Heeley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,735·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¼ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS,
6 27 mth 18t27 Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, September 29, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange Plants" around the following named National Cemeteries in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging):—
Whitehall National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Newbern National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.
Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.
Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

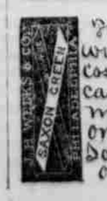
The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office.

Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that period.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the East. 8 30 6t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 22 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 yrfmwf



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THE TRUTH ABOUT VINELAND.

Sketch of the Settlement, Growth, and Character of Vineland, by an Oneida Communist—Its Rapid Growth—Causes Which Have Operated Against Its Greatest Success.

From the Circular.

Vineland is a peculiar town On visiting it I was surprised at its rapid growth. About nine years ago it consisted of only a dozen houses, and now it claims a population of at least 10,000 persons. It is well laid out and neatly built, containing five churches, some good stores, and two or three small manufacturing establishments. It has two weekly newspapers. One of the best dry-goods stores in the town is owned and conducted solely by two young ladies. There is not a grogshop in the place, and it is supposed to be free from riot and crime. But having said so much for Vineland, but little remains to be urged in its favor. Property is beginning to decline in value, though unimproved building lots, eighty feet front on the main streets and one hundred feet back, are still held at $150 each. Judging from my own observations, I should say that Vineland has reached its height of prosperity, and that it will have to struggle to maintain its present position. The town was built as a speculation on a site that no one but a speculator would have ever dreamed of selecting. It stands in a sandy plain, so level that from the four corners in the centre of the town one can look away four miles in either direction. There is neither river, creek, nor spring to be seen. The inhabitants are dependent upon wells, which furnish good drinking water. The absence of water power will discourage large manufacturing enterprises; and in case of fire the town would be almost at the mercy of the flames, from lack of water to supply the fire-engines. Mr. Landis, a Philadelphia lawyer, zealously aided by the New York *Tribune* and other periodicals, has induced some ten thousand people to flock to Vineland, in confident expectation of finding a home, where money can be made with little effort in the business of raising fruit. Mr. Landis is supposed to have made a large fortune from his venture, while many of his colonists, that came expecting to enter a paradise of ease and plenty, have found difficulty in procuring the necessaries of life. There is some good land in and around the town, or at least it may be made productive, since many of the villagers have fine gardens; but much of the country around is so sandy and poor that successful agriculture would first involve great expense for manures. Peaches and grapes do not thrive here as in some portions of the State. Dwarf pines and scrub oaks once found a congenial home in this soil. During the first years the labor of clearing the land was great, and caused much ill-feeling among the settlers. Landis and his supporters maintained that the stumps were excellent fertilizers if left to rot. Strawberries, raspberries, &c., yield well, and there are good markets in Philadelphia and other accessible cities. Still the golden dreams of the settlers have never been realized. The business of fruit preserving was started four or five years since, but failed from lack of competent management, or from some other unexplained causes. The founders of the Vineland colony made two grave mistakes, which in the commencement favored their enterprise, though they are now beginning to react with blighting effect. The first consisted in making a specialty of horticulture. Experience, the world over, should have taught them to lay the foundation of their material prosperity in manufacturing industry. The success of horticulture depends upon time, capital, and experienced and industrious workmen, all or part of which were sadly lacking at Vineland, quite as much as upon favorable climate, good soil, and convenient markets. Besides, an agricultural population of ten thousand should be scattered over quite an area, not crowded into a single village. The second, and even greater blunder, consisted in putting forth advertisements calculated to draw to the colony many who through indolence or incompetency had failed to make good homes for themselves in ordinary society. Resolute pioneers were wanted who would not be afraid of toil, who would not become discouraged by unavoidable hardships. No doubt some good representatives of this class were attracted, as the measure of success attained demonstrates as much; but it is also painfully obvious to the reflecting visitor, that a large portion of the people attracted were theoretical reformers and Spiritualists. An attendance at one of the meetings in Vineland, purporting to be of a religious character, convinced me that there is a preponderating element of Spiritualism in the town. In fact, a hadean atmosphere pervades the place. So far as my observations go, Spiritualists as a class are singularly unenterprising in business, and almost wholly unadapted to the labor of creating either a prosperous city or thriving agricultural population. If people are shiftless and dreamy when scattered through ordinary society, there is little reason to hope that they will become good workers in a society composed largely of own order. Some of the women wear bloomer costumes, and others, who still cling to long skirts, ignore the latest fashions. Women work at any calling they please, out of doors or in-doors, and deserve commendation for their independence in this respect. The town has, I understand, a number of literary and scientific people. I learned that many were anxious to sell out and leave the village. The town has not grown any for two years, and some assert that it has slightly fallen off in numbers. In view of these facts I was led to conclude, notwithstanding the laudations which have appeared in newspapers, that Vineland is not the success that it has been claimed to be. It growth has been forced and unnatural, and it consequently lacks healthy vitality. Some of its reflecting inhabitants admitted this fact. On the other hand, the leading men of the town seem quite as sanguine as ever that Vineland will prove a permanent success.

THE ORIGINAL OF MISS MOWCHER.

Grace Greenwood, in the last number of *Harper's Basar*, tells the following "Little Story of Charles Dickens:"—

One morning in the summer of 1852, standing by the drawing-room window of a friend's house in London, where I was visiting, I remarked in the street below a very curious little brougham, drawn by a shaggy Scotch pony, and driven by either a dwarf or a very old and staid-looking boy, in a somewhat flashy livery. This queer establishment, which reminded me of Tom Thumb's turnout, was evidently waiting for some one then in my friend's house, and I watched with considerable curiosity for the appearance of that some one. At last I heard the hall-door open, and saw descending the high stone steps the strangest, quaintest figure of a woman—a dwarf, not more than three feet high, but very stout, and without form or comeliness Her head was large, and she wore the large English bonnet of that time, elaborately ornamented with ribbons and flowers. Indeed, her whole attire was gay and odd to the degree that might be called "stunning." She waddled rapidly across the sidewalk, carrying, I remember, a large bag, and sprang into her brougham with marvellous lightness and quickness, all things considered. As she was giving some directions to her coachman I caught a view of her face. It was evidently that of a woman of middle age; but it was full and florid, with a merry, confident, and even roguish expression, which might be called both bold and cunning. It was certainly very vivacious, and ludicrously wide-awake and knowing. Suddenly, it flashed upon me, as this small person drove away, that I had seen the "counterfeit presentment" of little Miss Mowcher, the hair-dresser, shampooer, and whisker-trimmer of Steerforth, in "David Copperfield." This I remarked to my friend, who just then entered the room. She smiled, and replied quietly, "Yes, Miss —— is the original of Miss Mowcher, and Mr. Dickens never drew a more perfect portrait." She then went on to tell me that the little woman, who, she said, was "a most excellent creature, was a professional chiropodist, and, I think, also a hair-dresser, and that she was doing a good business in London, owing much of her success to her eccentric, vivacious ways, and, perhaps, to an almost ludirous deformity, which apparently had about it nothing painful or diseased. She always looked in abounding health, and her manner and voice were hearty to jollity. She had attended on Mrs. Dickens professionally, and during some of her ministrations Mr. Dickens had encountered her, it seemed, and had made a mental sketch of her in his marvelous way, as John Leech used to take heads on his thumb nail is an omnibus or on the street. The poor little lady was very much hurt when Miss Mowcher appeared among the *dramatis personæ* of "David Copperfield," and everybody recognized the picture, and many spoke to her of it, congratulating her or condoling with her on her questionable immortality. She thought, as some others thought at the time, that the odd, "volatile" little hair-dresser was to play a mischievous, malevolent part in the novel—was to be a sort of bad fairy; and with her grievance on her heart—which, after all her shrewd, driving, absurd ways, her "tricks and her manners," was a good heart—she came to my friend, who was one of her kindest patrons, and talked the matter over, with tears of real distress. My friend advised her at once to write to Mr. Dickens, and frankly state her feelings and apprehensions, and show cause why judgment should not be pronounced against her; and she actually did write a protest, characteristically "volatile" in style, and yet, in passages, almost pathetically earnest. She assured him that there was room for a true womanly heart in her dumpy, pursy, unshapely body, "three feet by nothing;" that her eccentricities were, in great part, her stock in trade; that her rattling, slangy talk, and droll, saucy air, were her best defenses against humiliating pity and condescension, though, perhaps, they exposed her to more humiliating suspicions. She told him something of her story—how she too had been obliged to cut her way through the "Forest of Difficulty," and to open a path for other feet, timid with youth or faltering from age.

It was the very letter to touch Charles Dickens, and it did touch him. A day or two later the little woman came to my friend, with her droll face all aglow with happiness and pride, and holding in her "morsel of a hand" a dainty-looking, blue-tinted note. On the left-hand corner of the envelope was the autograph, so familiar to us now—*Charles Dickens*, the *C* so like a *G*, the two names confluent, and the seven-storied flourish and all. The note itself was brief, but most courteous; the novelist thanked his correspondent for her frank remonstrance, expressed regret that she had been pained, but bade her dismiss all anxiety and depend upon him to bring her out all right in the end. After the usual kind words with which he closed even the briefest notes, there was another full autograph, flourish and all.

THE WEEHAWKEN DUELLING GROUND.—A ride of five minutes from the Elysian Fields brought us to the fatal spot where, in 1801, Philip Hamilton, at the age of twenty, was mortally wounded in a duel by George J. Eacker, and where, on the 11th of July, three years later, his father, Alexander Hamilton, was killed by Burr. Formerly, a marble monument, erected by the St. Andrew's Society, marked the exact place of the fatal encounter, and even as late as last year when I visited the spot, a cedar tree against which Hamilton stood while the seconds were arranging the preliminaries was still standing. Now, however, the newly-completed road-bed of the West Side Railroad has destroyed the tree, besides removing every vestige of the narrow ledge on which the principals stood. After the monument had disappeared, two granite boulders occupied its place with the names "Hamilton" and "Burr" inscribed upon them respectively. After a somewhat protracted search, we found the one marked "Hamilton," but the one with "Burr" on it was nowhere to be seen. Inquiring of a gang of track-layers in regard to it, the foreman informed us that it had been used as a keystone in a culvert just above. "Could you not," we asked, "have used another stone and preserved this relic?" "Why, yes," answered the foreman; "but the boss said Burr was a blasted mean fellow, anyhow, and he guessed it would be more useful as a covering stone than keeping alive his memory."—*Cor. N. Y. Evening Mail.*

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Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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Conpons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

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Six Per Cent. Bonds

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And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

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Application may be made to

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

9 5 PHILADELPHIA.

203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

9 13 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

STOCKS, ETC.

On Tuesday,

Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—

32 shares Kensington National Bank.
10 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co.
110 shares Central Transportation Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Stalls Nos. 1 and 40 Point Breeze Park.
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship.
10 shares First National Bank of Camden.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket.
500 shares Elizabeth Oil Co.
50 shares American Life Ins. Co.
500 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2303 N. Second street, above Dauphin street.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 423 Sergeant street, Nineteenth ward.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2243 N. Seventh street.

Peremptory Sale—LOT OF GROUND, Belgrade st.

Peremptory Sale—LOT, N. E. corner Fourth and York streets, Nineteenth ward.

HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 249 N. Sixth street, south of Vine street, opposite Franklin Square. 9 2 3t

September 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $30 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. 19 3 8t

Sale No. 456 South Broad street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, Oval Pier Mirror, Fine English Brussels and Other Carpets, Etc., Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

September 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 456 South Broad street, below Pine, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut parlor furniture, covered with maroon terry; fine-toned 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by E. M. Sherr; French plate oval pier mirror; superior walnut dining-room furniture; extension dining table; dining-room chairs, covered with terry; French china and glassware; 2 suits handsome oiled walnut chamber furniture; fine feather bolsters and pillows; cottage chamber furniture; walnut hat and umbrella stand; fine English Brussels and other carpets; checkered matting; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.

Also, the chandeliers and gas fixtures.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 9 5 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

September 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 31 6t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

September 8, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. (9 2 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 3 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held

EVERY MONDAY.

Sale at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, West Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE Carpets, China and Glassware, Hair Mattresses Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, above Market street, West Philadelphia. 9 2 4t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24y

FURS! FURS!

FIRST LARGE TRADE SALE

OF

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.

By Catalogue,

On Friday Morning, September 16, 1870,

Commencing at 10 o'clock. 9 3 11t

JOSEPH PENNEY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. (6 23 tf

IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION HOUSE OF

HARVEY & TYLER,

Nos. 119, 121, and 123, corner FIFTH and PINE Streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

We have a large and commodious Building erected by us expressly for the Auction and Commission business.

St. Louis is known to be the most reliable auction market in the West.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

Our Commissions from six to ten per cent.

We refer to the Bankers and Merchants of St. Louis, Mo.

G. A. ENO,

No. 732 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

8 12fmw2m General Agent.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1826).

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 13 19 6m

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN in *a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York $3 00

" " " Long Branch .. 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

6 27

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30 P. M., 6:45 P. M., and 8:49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

6 11 General Superintendent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE KNIFE.

A Colored Man Dangerously Wounded.

A colored man named John Rhodes, aged thirty-seven years, is now lying at the Pennsylvania Hospital in a very critical condition. He was attacked about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning in the neighborhood of Sixth and Spafford streets by three suspicious-looking characters. He was asked an impertinent question and he gave an evasive answer, whereupon he was struck by one of the men, another seized him around the waist, and the third attempted to rob him. Rhodes is a powerfully-built man, and, shaking off his assailants, he attempted to escape, not, however, until he had punished one of the highwaymen pretty badly. After freeing himself from the clutches of his assailants, one of the latter, apparently an Italian, followed him up, and, drawing a dagger or knife, plunged it into his hip, inflicting an ugly wound. The robbers then escaped, while Rhodes was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The injured man bled profusely, and the sidewalks, all the way from the scene of the occurrence to the hospital, were spotted with blood. Some time after the affair happened a policeman called at the hospital, to which place he was attracted by the line of blood, and inquired if anything serious had occurred. He was of course made acquainted with the facts. It is understood that efforts are now being made to arrest the alleged highwaymen.

ROBBERY.

$1200 Worth of Dress Trimmings Stolen.

The retail store of Mr. William Anderson, No. 1526 Market street, was entered by thieves at an early hour this morning, and goods to the value of $1200 were carried off. Mr. Anderson had on hand a large stock of dress trimmings, consisting of ribbons, velvets, etc., from which the thieves made quite a selection. They effected an entrance by prying open a rear window, and, gaining the entry, they operated on a door leading into the store. This they opened by cutting away the lock by means of a brace and bit and chisel. The robbers are supposed to have entered the store about relief time. Detectives Miller and Fletcher visited the premises this morning and made an examination, in the hope of discovering some fact which might lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the deed.

FIRE THIS MORNING—JOHN WANAMAKER'S CLOTHING STORE DAMAGED.—About 10 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the stairway leading from the basement of the immense clothing establishment of John Wanamaker, on Chesnut street above Eighth. An investigation disclosed the presence of fire in the waste-room, which is located about the centre of the building. By this time the smoke filled the cellar, and found an outlet at the windows on both Chesnut and Sansom streets. This attracted large crowds of people and a policeman, who started and pulled the box at Eighth and Sansom streets. Chief Engineer Downey repaired to the scene, and quickly ascertaining the extent of the fire, kept himself employed in preventing lines of hose being run into the building. But he had more than he could well attend to, for, despite his exertions, the firemen flooded water into the basement windows on Sansom street, and succeeded in doing an unnecessary amount of damage. In the meantime, a few firemen with buckets quenched the fire. Its origin is unknown at present, but is supposed to have resulted from carelessness displayed by some one of the employes. The loss will reach about $2000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire did not extend above the first floor, and whatever damage was sustained, except in the way of smoke and water, was confined to the basement. The excitement, as can be well imagined, in the vicinity was very great, and thousands of people were attracted to the spot.

ANNIVERSARY AT TRINITY CHAPEL.—Yesterday morning a large congregation assembled at Trinity P. E. Chapel, corner Twenty-second and Locust streets, the occasion being the second anniversary of the clergyman in charge, Rev. Richard N. Thomas.

We take the following statistics from the sermon, showing the growth of the Church, and the work done the past year:

The Sunday school numbers 51 teachers, 751 scholars; held every Sunday afternoon. Sewing school, 54 teachers, 430 scholars; held every Saturday morning. Night school, 6 teachers, 200 scholars; held three evenings in the week. 460 families are enrolled upon the books of the Chapel.

The Dorcas Society has met regularly and made over 500 garments.

The Parish Library has been enlarged, and lectures given at stated intervals during the winter, which were largely attended.

During the year 48 children and 4 adults were baptized, and 45 candidates for confirmation were presented. There were 22 deaths. The contributions amounted to about $2000.

When it is borne in mind that this work is carried on unostentatiously in the region of the Schuylkill, among the poor, the above results may put to shame many a larger and more wealthy congregation.

The Chapel is connected with the Parish of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE UPPER DELAWARE CHANNEL.—The sum of $10,000 was appropriated by a late act of Congress for the purpose of aiding in the removal of obstructions in the River Delaware, below Trenton. These consist principally of a large sand bar near Perriwig, which is four miles from that city. There is now only one steamboat, the Edwin Forrest, that runs from Trenton to Philadelphia, and this is obliged to start at a different hour each day in order to be at the bar at high water. If this obstruction to navigation was removed ordinary vessels could go all the way from Trenton to the ocean. The Trenton city authorities are expected to assist. Mr. Haight, Representative from the Fifth District, has asked that an engineer be appointed to survey the obstructions. It is thought, however, that the Camden and Amboy Railroad authorities will be sufficiently powerful to prevent any action which will lead even to this much of an encroachment upon their monopoly. The river must remain blockaded to suit them, no matter how much the citizens may suffer.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD GATHERING.—Ground will be broken on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, at Front Royal, on Thursday next, with imposing ceremonies. A special train with invited guests will leave Washington on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, which will reach Front Royal by 10, and return to Washington by 8 in the evening. Governor Walker, of Virginia, will break ground and deliver an address, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, Governor Bowie, of Maryland, and Colonel McClure, of Pennsylvania, will also attend and deliver addresses. Quite a number of prominent railroad men will join the excursion, and, altogether, a pleasant time may be expected. The road is in strong hands and will be prosecuted vigorously from Shepherdstown clear through to Salem, thus making a most direct through line from the commercial cities of the North through the heart of the South.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—James Folly has been committed by Alderman Randall to answer the charge of an attempted outrage on a little girl at Forty-first and Market streets on Saturday night last. It seems that the child was playing with two little boys on a lot in the locality above mentioned when Folly put in an appearance. He gave the boys some pennies, and told them to run off and buy something. Taking advantage of their absence, it is alleged he attempted the outrage. The cries of the little one attracted the attention of some persons passing in the neighborhood, whereupon Folly ran and escaped. He was known, however, and information of the affair was lodged at the station-house, and Policeman McFarland went in search of him. He was subsequently arrested and committed as above stated.

THE POINT BREEZE RACES.—Don't forget the great races at Point Breeze Park, beginning this afternoon and continuing nearly all the week. A large number, from the best of our racing stock are to be on hand and contend for the premiums. The admission fee is one dollar, and the park can be reached by means of the Union and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railways, which connect with stages running direct to the spot. The stages run at intervals during the entire day.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Thomas Mackel, residing at Philip street and Columbia avenue, was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Flynn, of the Fifteenth district, upon the charge of beating his wife. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, and was held in $500 bail to answer. It is a noteworthy fact that persons arrested in the locality above-named are generally charged with wife beating. What a delightful neighborhood!

AN IMPOSTOR.—For some days past an individual has been going the rounds, visiting the large manufacturing establishments in the northwestern section of the city, and collecting money in the name of the Good Will Fire Company. As no one is authorized at present to collect funds for the above named company, our citizens should be on the lookout, and cause the arrest of this impostor.

FROM F. GUTEKUNST, No. 712 Arch street, we have received a photographic copy of the ground-plan and elevation of the proposed House of Correction, prepared by James H. Windrim, architect. From this plan we should judge that the buildings, when completed will be admirably adapted for the purpose intended.

PROVED FATAL.—Thomas Bowden, who accidentally shot himself yesterday morning, on Gray's Ferry road, below the Arsenal, died this morning at his residence, No. 1113 South Tenth street.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest, at No. 1847 South Front street, upon the body of Anne Maloy, who died suddenly about 11 o'clock last night.

CAMDEN POLITICS.

The Election of Delegates and the Nomination of County Officers—The Candidates.

Politics in our sister city of Camden is in a forward state. The county nominations have been made by the Republican party. They give almost universal satisfaction. The Democrats hold their county convention to-day, and great anxiety has been expressed to obtain a ticket which will be as popular as that of the Republicans. The Republican candidate for County Clerk is John W. Cain, who was formerly Sheriff of the county for three years, and is a very popular man. The contest will be very hot, though not much hope is expressed by the Democrats themselves that they will be able to carry the day. These nominations are for the election in November.

This evening the primary meetings will be held by the Republicans of Camden for the purpose of electing the delegates who are to represent the city in the convention at which the Congressional candidate is to be chosen. This convention will meet at Vineland on the 8th instant, Thursday of the present week. The most prominent candidates now talked of are the Hon. William Moore, the present incumbent, John W. Hazeltine, a farmer, and John F. Nixon, a lawyer. Besides these there are other scattering candidates, but they are of little strength. The Hon. William Moore, the present incumbent, is the most promising of the three most prominent candidates. He has been the member of Congress from the district for four years. His duties have always been performed with faithfulness and satisfaction to everybody. The only objection to him in the minds of the Jerseyites is that his nomination will break through an established custom of the region, which is to send a new man every term, no matter how satisfactory his administration may have been. How much harm may flow from this breach of precedent is not stated. The friends of the other candidates in Camden have determined if possible to defeat the delegates favorable to Mr. Moore at the delegate election this evening, and it will require a very strong effort of his frends to secure his support from that region. If a complete set of delegates favorable to Mr. Moore from all portions of the district is desired, there should be a good attendance of those favorable to him at the Camden election this evening. The other portions of the district are said to be unanimous in his favor, so far as the Republican party is concerned.

The Democratic Congressional nominating convention will be held on the 21st instant, next Wednesday two weeks, at Woodbury. The candidates with the best chances for the nomination of this party are Benjamin F. Lee, of Cape May, Thomas McKean, of Camden, and A. H. Slate, of Salem.

SALMAGUNDI.—Napoleon has surrendered with all his men. Salmagundi throws up her bonnet, waves her parasol, and frantically ejaculates "hooray!" Salmagundi is a Prooshun. There, now, who wants to fight?

A London medical paper states that boots have been found to be very injurious to the vision. Certainly they are, when they are cocked on the window sills, and one cannot see anything else.

—The police on Saturday morning arrested two Germans who were fighting heavily at Third and Chesnut streets. On being arraigned before the Mayor, his Honor asked them how in the world they could so far forget their nationality as to be fighting with a fellow-countryman at such an hour of national exultation? The culprits not being able to understand the extended address of his Honor, the services of an interpreter were procured, when it was found that the men had not been fighting at all, but only congratulating each other in their peculiar national way on the glorious news from the Fatherland.

—There is a scarcity of lager, caused by the great demand yesterday from the jubilant Germans. O that we were in the lager business!

—A city newspaper last week published the following:—"Queen Olga of Greece says the cable has a daughter." On mature deliberation we think that the Queen is not sufficient authority for this improbable statement. What does she know about the cable's private affairs? We cannot think it of the cable.

—Now is the time for the used-up joke about taking a "Nap." It may be found in almost all the morning papers. We were going to use it on Saturday, but wishing to retain a reputation for originality, concluded that we had better not.

—We have it from reliable sources that the railroad train filled with confectionery, captured by the Prussians at Forbach, has been preserved, and that the contents will be distributed as the army marches through the French country, for the purpose of sweetening the French temper.

—Let those who are most interested and therefore very exultant over the news from the seat of war, not be carried away with their feelings and suppose that the despatches read somehow in this fashion:—"The Prussians capture all the French armies. Every French soldier has surrendered. The French nation is annihilated. The whole territory of France is occupied. There cannot possibly be any further resistance. The Prussian Empire will now include the entire French Empire." Good as the news is, it has hardly yet come to this.

—It is a notorious fact that many of the park horses cannot keep up with the park carriages. The carsriages are light, neat, and comfortable, but only the epithet "light" applies to the majority of the horses. They appear to have been bought from oystermen, cab-drivers, or non-paying car companies. But perhaps the popular demand is not such as will pay for better. While every available means is used to beautify the park, it will be well to remember that a living skeleton of a horse is not a joy forever. Another fact worthy of remembrance is that though a moderately good horse costs a little more in the first place, he eats about the same, and is about as expensive to keep as a poorer one. Still another fact capable of being laid up in the memory is that it is perhaps possible that some few more respectable people might be glad to make use of a park carriage drawn by a good-looking horse, and at the same time be ashamed to be seen behind an animal that carries his ribs on the outside of his skin, has something of a halt in his gait, is somewhat blind in one eye, has a tendency to come to a dead pause occasionally, or never goes above two miles an hour.

PORT WARDENS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Port Wardens was held at noon to-day, Samuel J. Christian, Esq., in the chair.

Some unimportant unfinished business was attended to, when a motion was made by George W. Hacker that the board proceed to the election of a President to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Samuel V. Merrick, Esq.

This was agreed to, and E. Harper Jeffries, Esq., was nominated. A ballot resulted in that gentleman receiving 10 votes and John W. Everman, Esq., one.

Mr. Jeffries made a few remarks, after which the business of the board was proceeded with.

A resolution was adopted notifying the owner of Reed street wharf on the Delaware to have it put in immediate repair.

On motion of Colonel Clark, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of this board be directed to communicate with the City Councils of Chester and call their attention to the act of Assembly of March 3, 1864, which authorizes said City Councils, through their surveyor, to prepare and establish within twelve months from the passage of this act a low-water line in front of Delaware county, and forward the same to this board. Adjourned.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The first meeting of the Board of Surveys subsequent to vacation was held to-day, Mr. Close in the chair. The following applications for the construction and laying of sewers were received and granted:—One, 3 feet, on Franklin street north from Race street; one, 2 feet, 6 inches, on Leaf street, from Orange to Locust; a 12 inch pipe on Carlisle street, north from Poplar street; one, 3 feet, on Buttonwood street, from Franklin to Eighth streets; one, 2 feet 6 inches, on Montgomery avenue, between American and Philip streets; an 8 inch pipe on Filing street, south from Norris street; one, 3 feet, on Sixth street, between Brown and Coates streets. After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.—On Saturday night a row occurred in a beer saloon at Germantown road and Oxford street, between some of the residents of the Seventeenth ward and several Germans who were drinking beer in celebration of the news of the success of the Prussian arms. The Germans allege that they were insulted, and that the quarrel was caused by the other party. After a war of words, they came to blows, and about the time the Germans were getting the best of the bargain, a number of the Tenth district police put in an appearance, and arrested eight of the participants, who, after a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, were held in $500 bail each to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—On Sunday evening James Ryan is alleged to have attacked and beat a man named Samuel Bazoon at Sixth and Race streets. The cause of the quarrel is not known. Ryan was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Godbou he was held in five hundred dollars bail to answer.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—An individual giving the name of Charles Williams was arrested at Front and South streets, on Saturday night, upon the charge of having committed a robbery somewhere in New Jersey. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Moore, who surrendered him, on a requisition, into the hands of a Jersey officer.

DANGEROUSLY HURT.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, William Craven, aged fourteen years, fell off a lumber pile at Poplar street wharf, and sustained serious injuries about the head. The sufferer was removed to his home in a very critical condition.

A THIRTY DOLLAR ROBBERY.—Some time during Sunday night the trimmings store of John M. Ford, No. 48 North Third street, was entered by thieves and robbed of thirty dollars' worth of goods. An entrance was effected by prying open a rear window shutter.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 5.—Arrived, bark Zoroya, from Guanape, for orders.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....75 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Alva, Armstrong, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Brig Alice, Erickson, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Liberator, Malvy, Stanford, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Mary McDougal, James, New York, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr D. G. Floy, Clifford, Fall River, do.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, do.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Pacemire, Gloucester, do.
Schr N. G. Gildersleeve, Lolles, Derby, do.
Schr Ocean Favorite, Lovett, New York, do.
Schr Eliza Dean, Ray, Salem, do.

☞ Br. schr Sybil, Fleming, for Barbadoes, was cleared by D. S. Stetson & Co.—not as before.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Vineland, Bower, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. P. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Panther, Mills, 55 hours from Salem, in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Br. bark Liverpool, Marsters, — days from Brunswick, Ga., in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.
Br. brig James Cofhil, Cofhil, 15 days from East Harbor, T. I., with salt to W. Bumm & Son—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Br. schr Maggie Louisa, Cain, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr B. E. Sampson, Blake, fm Kennebec River, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr Iona, Paul, from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Brunswick, Ga.
Schr Margaret, Clark, from New York.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, do.
Schr William Donnelly, Lynch, do.
Schr Nellie, Finch, do.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, do.
Schr Mary Augusta, Hand, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, from Warren, R. I.
Schr D. C. Floy, Clifford, from Newport, R. I.
Schr Everglade, Leland, from New Haven.

WENT TO SEA.

Mr. N. B. Smith, pilot, reports the following vessels as having gone to sea at 5 P. M. yesterday:—Barks Orchilla, for Gibraltar, for orders; Pedler, for Copenhagen; Ann Elizabeth, for Cork; Thomas, for New York; and a bark, name unknown; and ship Speculator, for Hamburg. Also, saw the following vessels bound up:—Off Fourteen-foot Bank, ship Maid of Orleans, from Liverpool, and brig James Bickmore, from Bath. Above the Middle, barks Wasp, from Boston; Dagmar, from London; and a bark unknown. At Quarantine, barks Laila, from Matanzas, and Daring, from Havana; brigs S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, and Para, from Matanzas.

SPOKEN.

Br. bark Chancellor, Coffin, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, 70 days out, was spoken Aug. 14, lat. 34, long. 60 30, and supplied with water and provisions, by brig Susan Bergin, arrived at this port yesterday from Cette.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 5.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Frank and Alice, with lumber to McIlvaine & Bush.
Wm. Young, with lumber to John Sommerville & Bro.
Jennie Lucas and Dodge Mills, with lumber for Newark, N. J.
Hall and Frank, with lumber, for Trenton.
J. Stickney, with coal, for Chesapeake City.
General Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
F. M. Swan, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings,

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL

AND

Navigation Company

Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OR THE

Newport Coal,

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.

As the company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the

PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office,

No. 122 South SECOND Street,

AT THEIR COAL YARDS,

No. 904 RICHMOND Street,

6 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,

Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.

LARGE NUT

White Ash, Pure and Clean.

Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S

COAL DEPOT,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,

9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at owest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount.

EASTWICK & BRO.,

Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av.

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

THIRD EDITION

LATER CABLE REPORTS.

The Civil Strife.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF!

End of the Bonapartes.

They are Driven from the Throne.

The Vote Unanimous.

The Paris Mob.

AGAIN SUPREME!

A Tumultuous Scene!

The "Republic" Proclaimed by the People.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Corps Legislatif Unanimously Expel the Bonapartes from the Throne.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing to the immense crowds surrounding the building. It is reported that a vote on the *decheance* (or forfeiture of the throne by the Bonaparte family) has been carried by yeas 185, nays none.

The Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The people are wild with excitement, and are marching through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon. Shouts of "*Vive la Republique!*" are heard on all sides.

Regiments are passing into the city, and are received by the populace with deafening shouts of "*Vive la Rigne!*" and "*Vive la Republique!*" The National Garde reversed their arms as the regular troops passed, as a sign of amity. The troops are singing "*Mourir Pour la Patrie.*" The scene is one of indescribable excitement. Bumors of all kinds are in circulation.

"Resistance to Invasion."

But one sentiment seems to be paramount, "Resistance to invasion!" "All the nation now to the rescue!" shout the people, and the troops join enthusiastically. The Garde Nationale say order must be preserved.

No Disorder.

People evince but little desire to create trouble. All seem overjoyed at the vote of *decheance*.

The Imperial Arms Torn Down.

LATER.—Crowds are beginning to tear down the imperial arms in front of shops. There are fears that this may lead to serious trouble, as the National Garde is not inclined to permit any disorders.

Imposing Popular Display.

PARIS, Sept. 5—3·30 P. M.—This city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. One hundred thousand armed citizens are marching to the Corps Legislatif, surrounding the building amid the frenzied hurrahs of countless masses, which are filling every avenue leading to the hall. There are no symptoms of disorder yet, only a unanimous expression of popular will.

Before the residence of General Trochu, in the Louvre, there is a compact mass of people awaiting the return of the Governor. Around the Tuileries is a strong military force, guarding against any possible display of popular indignation. Hundreds of thousands of citizens are still pushing towards the Corps Legislatif. The Place de la Corcorde is one mass of human beings.

Later—Saluting the Deputies.

4·30 Afternoon.—At the departure of the Deputies from the Corps Legislatif scenes of enthusiasm took place around the building, the National Guard fraternizing with the troops and people. Thousands of guards rushed into the halls.

Gambetta's Influence on the Mob.

They were persuaded to retire by Gambetta, who seems to have great influence over the people. The crowds outside are singing the Marseillaise and shouting "*Vive la Republique!*" There is intense excitement and a constant noise of voices that drowns all other sounds.

Down with the Emperor.

There were no dangerous elements visible until the crowd reached Rue Castiglione, where they began tearing down the imperial arms and tearing from flags of the National Guard the golden eagles of France, and from walls and signs medals bearing the Imperial effigy.

Soldiers Join in the Demonstrations.

The soldiers have also joined in these demonstrations. The National Guard have beat to arms to repress the disorder if it takes a more serious turn.

The Mob Growing More Excited.

Quiet citizens are becoming impressed with the idea that there may be danger, as the mob is becoming more and more excited.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Cotton firm at 20c. Flour weak and nominal and demand light. Wheat—receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales amber Maryland at $1·50@1·60; fair to good red, $1·25@1·40; inferior, $1·05@1·20; white Wheat, $1·35@1·65; winter red Western, $1·30@1·33. Corn continues neglected; Maryland white, 80@85c.; do. yellow, 83@86c.; Western white, 80@82c.; mixed Western, 80@85c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Rye, 75@90c. Mess pork quiet at $19·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 17½c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 25@26c. Lard dull at 17@17½c. Whisky firm at 94@96c.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

The Future Residence of Napoleon.

The Fortress of Mayence.

The French Civil War.

Its Probable Beginning.

Split in the Corps Legislatif.

TEH NEW RADICAL MINISTRY.

Jules Favre at the Head

Napoleon's Future Residence.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—An interview has taken place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia, for the purpose of deciding upon the future residence of the Emperor. One of the German fortresses was fixed upon, probably Mayence.

Split in the Corps Legislatif.

There was so much confusion in the city, and such immense crowds about the Corps Legislatif, that it is impossible at present to get a faithful account of the business transacted by the deputies. It is now reported, and on good authority, that after the vote of Decheance the majority retired. The members of the Gauche and Centre Gauche (Left and Left Centre) remained, constituting a provisional goverment, and named the following persons:—Jules Favre, Leon Gambetta, Jules Simon, Count Keratry, M. Picard, M. Pelletan, and Jules Ferry.

Verdun and Montmedy.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Verdun and Montmedy still hold out against the Prussians.

The Bomcatdment of Strasburg

continues vigorously, and much damage has been inflicted. The splendid cathedral has been partly burned, and the wonderful anatomical clock and chime of bells in the tower badly injured.

A Rhine Freshet.

There is a freshet in the Rhine. The water is very high, and many dwellings in the neighborhood of Strasburg haue been washed away.

Italian Troops Occupy Rome.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops is expected immediately.

FROM THE STATE.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 5.—The engine Swatara exploded her boiler on the Mill Creek Railroad, near St. Clair, at 8 o'clock this morning, while standing on the siding with a train of coal cars, waiting for a passenger train to pass. The engine was completely wrecked, and pieces of the boiler were blown several hundred feet. The fireman, Patrick Cassidy, of Palo Alto, was blown through the air. His body, without the legs, was found four hundred feet from the wreck. He leaves a wife and several children. The engineer, James Martin, of Port Carbon, had his collar-bone broken and back injured, and lies in a critical condition. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, as the engine had come from the Reading in March last and was in good condition. The track was wrecked, but was repaired by noon. The Coroner is now holding an inquest and taking testimony in regard to the cause of explosion and condition of the boiler.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Butler Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Whitney Ames' gun-case, with which General Butler is mixed up, came up for a hearing this morning before United States Commissioner Clephane. Whitney, who is Butler's confidential clerk, was examined as a witness. He tried to shield Butler, and make it appear that the latter had nothing to do with the attempt to extort money from Ames for getting from the Navy Department a gun contract.

The Ames party say they have evidence which shows conclusively that Whitney acted as a mere figure-head, and that Butler was the real party in the matter. It is said that Butler will be here this week to make his own defense.

German Rejoicings.

The Germans are out to-day in large numbers celebrating the Prussian victories. This is the first day of the fall meeting of the Washington Schuetzen Verein, and previous to going to their park the society paraded through the principal streets carrying flags of the North German Confederation with American colors and large photographs of King William and Bismarck. Nearly the whole German population turned out, and the Schuetzen Park is unusually crowded.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Lieutenant-Commander Farquhar is detached from the Severn and ordered to command the Kansas.

Captain William Roukendorff is ordered to duty in charge of iron-clad vessels at New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen to the Naval Academy.

Chaplain W. R. Cobb, to the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

Captain A. R. Hughes is detached from duty at New Orleans and placed on waiting orders.

The United States Steamer Savannah.

The Secretary of the Navy received a despatch this morning from Commander Carter, commanding the United States steamer Savannah, announcing her arrival at Fortress Monroe, thirty-two days from Madeira. All well.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Gunning S. Bedford, father of Judge Bedford, and a celebrated physician, died to-day. The courts adjourned out of respect to his memory.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Cotton steady; sales 900 bales middling uplands at 19½c. Flour dull and declining; sales 6000 barrels State at $4·85@5·90; Ohio at $5·30@6·40; Western at $4·85@6·25; Southern at $5·40@8·50. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn heavy; sales of 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 82@84c. Oats quiet; sales of 20,000 bushels State at 56@56c.; Western at 49@51c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $27·50@27·75. Lard heavy; steam, 16@16¾c.; kettle, 17@17¼c. Whisky quiet at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh 6s, '84..c.	84	500 sh Reading R...	48¾
$1000 Leh 6s gold l...	88½	200 do.....	48⅝
$500 Leh R 1n.....	89¾	100 do.....	48⅞
$1000 City 6s, New.	101¾	500 do.....	48½
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82..	71	200 do.....b3.	48¾
$5000 Am Gold.....	113⅜	300 do.....	48¾
$10000 do.....	113½	300 do.....s10.	48¾
$10000 do.....	113½	500 do..ls.s30.	48¾
100 sh O C& A R.b60	46½	200 do.....s30.	48¾
100 sh Sch N P.b60.	17	1000 do..s5&in.	48¾
100 sh Read R..b30.	49	400 do.....ls.	48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh 6s, '84....	84	100 sh Read R..s10.	48·81
$2000 Read R 7s....	104½	300 do ....b60.	48¾
5 sh Mech Bk.....	32	300 do ..ls.b60.	48¾
13 sh Penna R..ls.	58¾	200 do .....ls.	48¾
12 do.....	58⅞	100 do.....2d.	48¾
100 sh O C & A R.s	48	600 do..ls.b30.	48¾
100 sh Read .s60wn.	48·81	200 do.....ls.	48·69
200 do..ls.b60.	48¾		

ILLNESS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

An Alarming Attack with Painful Symptoms—Convalescence of the Distinguished Invalid.

The announcement made exclusively in the *Sun* on Friday morning of the recent alarming illness of Chief Justice Chase has created a profound sensation, not alone in this city, but throughout the country, and we have been flooded with inquiries, both personal and by telegraph, regarding the present condition of the distinguished invalid. In order to satisfy this universal solicitude, we have taken much pains to ascertain the particulars of the Chief Justice's illness.

Judge Chase has spent the summer in extended travel, in company with his daughter, Miss Chase, and Mr. Boswell Riggs. For several weeks preceding the Chief Justice's illness the party were enjoying the cooler climate of the Lake Superior region, from which they returned in the very midst of the late heated term. They stopped at Rochester for a few days, where the Chief Justice, despite the warning of his friends, insisted on walking about a great deal, even refusing to carry an umbrella for protection against the perpendicular rays of the sun. On the 16th of August he was prostrated, seemingly from the effects of his exposure to the intense heat. A physician was at once called and the patient promptly put under treatment. Whether by advice of this medical attendant, or at the urgent solicitation of his friends—it has not been ascertained which—the invalid was placed in a special drawing-room coach on the evening of his attack and brought through to this city by the Central and Hudson River Railroad, and taken to the Hoffman House, where comfortable apartments had been secured for him by telegraph. Here he was met by Senator Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, the Chief Justice's daughter. The Rochester medical attendant accompanied the patient to this city, and has since remained in professional charge of him. An eminent practitioner of New York was also summoned to counsel. The journey to New York was accomplished with no injurious results, though the invalid was unconscious and extremely low at the time, and but little hope was entertained of his recovery. For several days he remained utterly helpless and nearly senseless, and the gradual return to consciousness that followed was marked by painful exhibitions of mental weakness that created serious apprehensions in the minds of his friends. But ultimately his malady began to yield to the treatment followed, and at the expiration of ten days he was able to resume his journey to Rhode Island accompanied by the friends mentioned; and at last accounts his convalescence was proceeding rapidly at the residence of Senator Sprague, his son-in-law. Letters have been received within a day or two from the Chief Justice, announcing his intention to return to New York very soon.

A reporter of the *Sun* yesterday called upon the physician who was summoned in consultation at the Hoffman House, and requested information regarding the case. To the reporter's interrogatories the physician replied:—

"I can give you no information on that subject. A man's diseases are his private concern, and nobody else's."

Reporter—But, Doctor, Judge Chase is a public man, and the public are naturally solicitous regarding his condition.

Doctor—Public or private, it makes no difference. I was called to his bedside professionally, and I have no right to communicate my knowledge of his malady.

Reporter—I certainly do not wish you to violate any professional confidence in this matter; but it does seem to me that there can be no impropriety in your stating in a general way the nature of the Judge's attack, and his present condition.

Doctor—Well, sir, it is sufficient for the public to know that Judge Chase has been seriously ill, and that he is now better.

Reporter—Is that all the information you feel at liberty to impart?

Doctor—That is all that concerns the public to know.

Reporter—I learn that the Judge's attack was rather the effect of the heat than a paralytic stroke, as at first reported. Is that correct?

Doctor—I can give no further information. He has been very sick, perhaps dangerously so; but I think I can now safely say that he is better. Indeed, I have letters from him to that effect. He is now out of all immediate danger.

This being all the information obtainable, the reporter withdrew.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The exciting events in Europe during the past week have had their reflection in the various departments on Wall street, although the actual changes in prices have not been so wide as might have been anticipated. Very naturally the most activity was displayed in the Gold Room, where the price fluctuated between the extremes of 117⅛ and 114—the latter point being attained at the close of the week immediately upon the confirmation of the intelligence of the surrender of Napoleon and the capitulation of his armies in the eastern portion of France. The situation even at this moment is not without its perplexities to the speculative dealers of the street, for the future of the Franco-Prussian war is not so definitely determined as to leave the minds of Wall street clear as to the course which the markets will take. In analyzing the feeling in the Gold Room we find that from the beginning to the middle of the week there had been a strong bullish movement, developed by the expectation that the immediate future of the war, according to the doctrine of chances, was to witness, if not decided French successes, at least a strong check to the current of Prussian victories. The calculation was confidently made that there was to be a turn in the tide, and the time was thought to have arrived when the drama of the war was to present a change in its aspects. Hence, gold was advanced to 117½. At this point, however, the German bankers began to sell, and continued their offerings up to the close. The sudden and